

At Burned Party Headquarters

Newsman's Photos of Damage Are Seized by Gdansk Police

By James Feron

GDANSK, Poland, Dec. 25 (NYT)—This correspondent was detained for six hours today by Gdansk police for taking pictures of the shell of Communist party headquarters, burned last week in anti-government riots.

The film was eventually confiscated by authorities in provincial police headquarters. They said: "It is not advisable to take and transmit such pictures."

The Gdansk authorities also cautioned against taking other pictures and said we were to leave town tonight. They released, however, and permitted a morning departure in view of heavy snow along the six-hour drive to Warsaw.

This city had been sealed off for more than a week as workers' demonstrations erupted into violence and then spread to other coastal cities. Riots to Gdansk were resumed earlier this week and the curfew was lifted on Wednesday.

The admonition against photographing the scenes of last week's rioting underlined the impression gained here last night in interviews with Gdansk people that tension remains in the area.

It was also learned during a day spent in two police stations that Warsaw militia sent into Gdansk last week to assist overwhelmed local forces remain in the city.

In Near-Bilkard

Today's incident began shortly before noon in a near-bilkard. With Thaddeus Kopynski, The New York Times's Warsaw bureau assistant, and Marketa Pakarinen, his fiancée, we were preparing to drive back to Warsaw.

We photographed the central

Cardinal Bids Poles: Forgive Riot Enmity

(Continued from Page 1)

from Pope Paul VI, saying the Pontiff was preoccupied with the fate of the Polish people following the disorders.

Cardinal Wyszyński described the street clashes between striking workers and police as "a real tragedy... when the streets of the cities were flooded with fraternal blood."

He said: "We direct toward the head of the Church our lively conviction that in spite of all the disorders and sufferings... we look with confidence to the prophecy of the Holy Spirit that all countries shall see God's salvation."

'Unspeakable Suffering'

Cardinal Wyszyński said the tragedy was "almost unique, unprecedented in our history, and rightly filled us with concern, deep pain and unspeakable suffering."

"But this is the suffering of the whole nation, and at this moment there is not a human being in Poland who would not understand this."

He conveyed the Pope's blessing to orphaned children, widowed mothers and workers who had lost their colleagues in the fighting.

"Your pain is our common pain. Your blood is, to us, fraternal, precious and priceless—each drop of which has to flow for the glory of God and the good of the republic," he said.

The 69-year-old primate said that if he could take on himself responsibility for all that had happened he would do so willingly.

"Perhaps, I have not cried out enough, I have not admonished enough, perhaps not warned and begged enough; although it is known that my voice was not always listened to, and has not moved every conscience, not even each will each thought," he said.

'Our Free Fatherland'

The cardinal continued: "We bishops and priests in our free fatherland for whose independence and prosperity we work, struggling in the sector assigned to us of spiritual renovation of the nation—we feel co-responsible and we beg the families of those who were beaten to accept our confession and our plea for forgiveness."

"It appears that a shock of conscience went through the whole of the Polish nation from those who direct us and took responsibility for its development in the present moment, to all those who think, work, toll and suffer."

"Because this is the moment for general confession of the Polish nation and all those who compose this nation, this confession, while not accusing anybody, is beating the breast—my very great guilt."

"The Polish nation, in its nobility and spiritual capacity, is capable of delivering such a great confession," he added.

New U.S. Grant to Jordan
AMMAN, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The U.S. government has decided to grant Jordan \$5 million more for reconstruction of areas damaged in last September's civil war, official sources said yesterday. Washington granted \$5 million shortly after the war ended.

Revillon
open on Saturday

40, rue La Boétie 359-98-51.

railway station from the outside. The station post office had been burned but the station itself showed no damage and apparently was not involved in the dispute.

We then began taking pictures of the party headquarters building, a huge structure that dominates a major street leading off the main square.

The windows are now empty squares surrounded by the blackened evidence of the inferno that raged inside when workers set fire to it on Tuesday, the second and worst day of the riots in Gdansk.

A young man came up during the picture-taking, which was being done obviously, from the opposite sidewalk, to say first in Polish and then in broken English that "the back is much worse."

At the back, where an annex was completely gutted, he strode past again and said: "I'm sorry, sir, but the police are watching you now." Actually they had been with us all morning.

'300 Persons Died'

Then, as he moved on, he said, "You should know that 300 persons died in Gdansk last week."

Gdynia is a nearby port town linked to Gdansk by electric trains. The rioting there was more severe than in Gdansk, although no Polish estimate has approached the youth's figure.

"Two hundred?" he shouted back, disappearing in an alley.

The policemen, in plain clothes, made no attempt to halt the photographer, but two uniformed policemen asked for credentials, always the first step in situations such as this, when we returned to the car.

Gdansk strollers moved by for the half-hour we spent at curbside. Soon another policeman arrived with a Japanese newsman, Hidetake Sawa, the Bonn correspondent of Sanki Shimbun, who had been taking pictures from across the street.

Mr. Sawa was not released with us but police indicated that he would be freed later tonight.

We were taken by the police to local militia headquarters and kept waiting for three hours. No official had spoken to us when we were finally transferred to the larger provincial militia building.

Christmas Carols

There the wait was resumed. Policemen's radios inside the structure sent Christmas carols in German and Polish into the waiting area. Higher officials were summoned from home, where they had been spending Christmas with their families.

Some of the plainclothesmen assigned to watch us offered some unofficial advice on picture taking: "It's illegal all over the world to take pictures of shipyards, railway stations and official buildings. You should know better," one said.

Actually, the authorities who eventually returned our cameras did not say that it was illegal, only that it was inadvisable. They were courteous and asked if we had any complaints.

Foreign Ministry press officials who had been asked a few days ago, when Gdansk was declared open, if newsmen would be free to enter, replied that a tour was being considered for the next week.

The tour, as outlined informally, might include interviews with town officials arranged as press conferences for the large number of newsmen who are being given visas now to enter Poland in the wake of two weeks of rioting and government changes.

Basques Free Bonn Consul

(Continued from Page 1)

consul's release was linked to the fate of 16 Basque nationalists awaiting the verdicts on their trial in Burgos, Spain.

The court's decision is expected to be disclosed to defense lawyers tomorrow. Six of the accused face possible death sentences.

The statement added that the ETA executed Meliton Manzanas, head of the Guipuzcoa social-political police brigade, in August, 1968. (Some of the accused at the Burgos trial are charged with Inspector Manzanas's murder).

"Other Manzanases will follow him," the ETA statement said. "If one of our brothers should fall, our reprisal action will be automatic and will strike directly the person or persons belonging to the Spanish-imperialist organization occupying southern Euzkadi (the Basque name for their claimed homeland)."

Immediately before calling the press conference today, Mr. de Monzon had a meeting with Christian Sell, West German Consul-General in Bordeaux, to whom he announced the news of Mr. Beith's freedom.

Mr. Sell had been visiting St. Jean-de-Luz in an attempt to negotiate his compatriot's release. In a statement read by Father Pierre Larzabal at the Anai Artea press conference, the ETA said it had decided to release Mr. Beith "to show first our people then the world that ETA is not an irresponsible, fanatical and bloodthirsty band."

But ETA warned that there would be immediate reprisals if a Basque were killed.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
RUE OUNOU, PARIS - OPE 72-30
JUST LEFT THE TAXI DRIVER
"SANK ROO DOO NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWLAT" LYONS
(US Bas Miel, LYONS).



BACK FROM CHINA—British banker David Johnston embraces his wife who met him yesterday in Hong Kong after he had walked across the covered bridge from Communist China, where he was a prisoner 28 months.

Briton's Christmas: Freedom After 28 Months in China Jail

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (NYT)—A British banker accused by the Chinese authorities of spying crossed from Communist China into Hong Kong today after spending 28 months in a Shanghai jail.

The 56-year-old banker, David Johnston, said his release was the "best Christmas present" he had ever had.

He said that no specific charge had been made against him during his detention but that he was made to sign a "letter of confession" stating that he had offended against the laws of China.

At a news conference here, he said he was interrogated at length over a period of three months, and during the interrogations he was accused of spying.

Mr. Johnston looked pale and tired, but officials said he was well. He said he was physically well treated but was completely cut off from the outside world, neither receiving mail nor being allowed to send any.

Rank Manager

Mr. Johnston was the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Chartered Bank at the time of his arrest in August, 1968. His wife, Elizabeth, was allowed to leave Shanghai and returned to Britain.

They were reunited at the border today when Mr. Johnston walked across the railway bridge that is the main crossing point. As his wife rushed up to meet him he said, "It's marvellous to be back at Christmas."

Mr. Johnston's release closed a somber chapter in Sino-British relations, which, beginning in 1967, saw Communist-led riots in Hong Kong, the secking of the British mission's chancery in Peking and indiscriminate arrest of British subjects in China. The banker was the last Briton the Chinese officially admitted they were detaining and the fifth released this year.

4 Believed Still Held

Four other Britons are believed to be under some form of detention, but the British government has not received any information about them despite repeated approaches to the Peking government. They are regarded as being in a different category from those released, because three worked for the Chinese authorities and one is married to a Chinese citizen.

There has been a marked improvement in relations between Britain and China over the last year. Workers began restoring the sacked mission building. Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a birthday greeting to Queen Elizabeth II, and a senior British official had useful talks in Peking with Chinese officials.

East Chinese a British trade official returned from a visit to China in a mood of optimism about the prospects for expanded commerce between the two countries.

Peace Reigns in Bethlehem; Rites Draw 10,000 Pilgrims

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25 (AP)—Christmas and its message of peace arrived today in the Holy Land, where for the first time in years the guns of war were silent.

Since the 1967 Middle East war, attracted thousands of pilgrims to this little town where Jesus was born.

Dayan Still Tops In Israeli Poll

TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (Reuters).

Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Defense Minister, is more popular here than the country's Premier Mrs. Golda Meir, according to a public opinion poll published today.

The poll, conducted by Public Opinion Research of Israel Ltd., found that Gen. Dayan had support for 88 percent of the Israeli population and 84 percent supported Mrs. Meir.

Gen. Dayan has topped public opinion surveys here consistently since the Six-Day War over three years ago but the poll showed that Mrs. Golda Meir had risen in popularity by 10 percent since the last survey, made three months ago. David Ben-Gurion, the former premier, received only 2 percent.

10,000 Pilgrims

Police estimated that about 10,000 persons visited Bethlehem during the day. Between 4,000 and 5,000 were in Manger Square for the Christmas Eve ceremonies.

This was the fourth year that Bethlehem has celebrated Christmas under Israeli occupation. The three preceding Christmases have been marked by fighting on Israel's borders.

Debray Rests Before Visit To Allende

Goes to Chile Resort After Leaving Prison

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Regis Debray, 30, the French intellectual freed this week by Bolivia after serving 44 months of a 30-year sentence for alleged guerrilla activities, plans today to meet Chile's President Salvador Allende, the man chiefly responsible for his freedom.

Mr. Debray, accompanied by freed Argentine painter Ciro Bustos, similarly sentenced by a Bolivian military court in 1967, flew here last night with four other freed prisoners from the north Chilean port of Iquique. They had arrived in Iquique from Calcutta, southern Bolivia, after spending time in a cell described by Mr. Debray as one designed by a 300 keeper.

Mr. Debray was reunited with his wife today.

On arrival in Iquique, Mr. Debray said, "In Santiago, I am going to visit President Allende."

Mr. Debray and Mr. Bustos arrived at the nearby El Bosque Air Force Base in a police aircraft from Iquique. They had been expected to travel on a regular commercial flight. But apparently the Chilean government provided a special plane.

Soon after arrival, he left for Isla Negra, a resort near the port of Valparaiso, 75 miles west of here, to rest at the home of Chilean poet Pablo Neruda.

Sources said that Mr. Debray just wanted to rest and talk to the poet, one of the many intellectuals who continually pressed the Bolivian government to release him.

Mr. Debray had told the court-martial that convicted him that he had visited a revolutionary camp on a reporting assignment for a Mexican magazine. But the tribunal found him guilty of guerrilla activities.

Hopes for the prisoners' release grew following the seizure of power by Bolivia's leftist President Juan Jose Torres on Oct. 7 and President Allende's victory at the polls in November.

After weeks of rumors, it was originally reported in November that President Torres had signed a release order for Mr. Debray. But initial rightist opposition within the army was responsible for the delay in releasing him.

Shvernik to Be Buried Beside Kremlin Wall

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Former Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik, 82—officially acclaimed a "tireless champion of the working class and of Communism"—who died last night, will be buried by the Kremlin wall in Moscow's Red Square tomorrow.

It was in Stalin's regime in the immediate postwar years that Mr. Shvernik held presidential office. After Stalin's death in 1953, he was moved back to his former job as head of the trade union apparatus.

Mr. Shvernik, who died after a long illness, retired from public and party life in 1966.

Serious Shortages Reported Among Key U.S. Army Units

(Continued from Page 1)

parts, fuel and funds for daily operations and training throughout the Army have forced a number of calculated risks. Defense Department officials concede, based on an assumption that major crises will not occur within the next several months.

Larger numbers of inexperienced young men are being sent to Vietnam, and a large number of returning draftees from Vietnam with only a short time of remaining service, the division lacked the depth that Army officials thought it should have.

After the Jordanian crisis, a decision was made to build the division to full strength as quickly as possible. Orders for a number of non-coms to go to Vietnam were cancelled. And a decision was made that the division could keep its lieutenants for 13 months and its battalion commanders for 18 months before transfer to other assignments.

Pentagon officials concede that other, lower-priority divisions in the United States will suffer somewhat because of the special treatment thought required for the 83d.

Budget Pinch

An Army division usually is budgeted about \$900,000 a month for training and operating expenses. Because of a budget pinch, this was recently cut in half for most units, including the 83d.

For the 83d, this means that training exercises, especially the larger exercises involving the entire division, have been cut in half. Instead of riding in trucks to exercise areas, the men are walking, both ways. Also, shortages of operating funds have required pressing soldiers into service hauling garbage, shoveling coal and driving on-post school buses.

Shortages have also cut heavily into money for operating and maintaining trucks, tanks and helicopters throughout the Army.

The 83d is authorized at about 14,000 men. In late summer roughly 1,000 men, mostly combat infantrymen with a significant number of commissioned and non-commissioned leaders, were pulled out for Vietnam duty, sources say.

Since the division was left with a large number of inexperienced young men, the division's combat effectiveness was seriously affected. The division's command before being sent to Vietnam, and a large number of returning draftees from Vietnam with only a short time of remaining service, the division lacked the depth that Army officials thought it should have.

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Debray Rejected Comfortable Career

Establishment Helped Free New-Left

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Responding at last to appeals by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Pope Paul VI and thousands of others, the Bolivian government has restored to freedom one of the world's most redoubtable intellectual foes of the established order.

In his cell at Camiri, Regis Debray was remarkably suited to his role as a hero of the new left. At large, many consider him well suited to fulfill a role as its leading philosopher.

Like many of the new militants, Mr. Debray, 30, is the son of a "good" family—conservative, Roman Catholic and wealthy—whose influence helped persuade the French government and the Vatican to intervene in his favor.

Also, like the new militants, he rejected Communist orthodoxy. His pamphlet "Revolution in the Revolution" is a challenge to the Soviet and even Chinese models in favor of a romantic approach to guerrilla warfare. Some young Americans have used it as a philosophical justification of a resort to terror.

Each country, he wrote, must find its own way. The Chinese model, based on clandestine work among the peasantry leading to guerrilla warfare that envelops the cities only in the final stages, is not suited to conditions in Latin America.

There, he said, the revolutionary could not survive long enough to agitate the peasants unless he had a gun in his hands and kept on the run. Contrary to the Maoist precept, he wrote, "armed propaganda follows military action but does not precede it."

Although he denied proposing any model, his thesis of course followed the example of Fidel Castro, the Cuban student of good family who led a small band into the mountains and ultimately took power. It worked in Cuba, hence its appeal for a certain romantic revolutionary youth. It did not work in Bolivia, where Mr. Debray was captured in April, 1967, and Guevara was killed the following October.

The left does not lack theoreticians. But few in the West achieved glamour such as that bestowed on Mr. Debray by his ill-fated visit to Guevara. One of those affected was an intellectual and onetime revolutionary, Andre Malraux, who signed a joint appeal for Mr. Debray with Mr. Sartre and Francois.

to commute without delay the death sentences passed at the trial.

Jewish Militants Threaten Soviet Envoys in New York

(Continued from Page 1)

at the dreadful sentences" in the Leningrad trials and urged "reconciliation by the Soviet authorities in the interests of humanity."

The Board of Deputies of British Jews said the sentences were "callous" and called on the Russians to rescind them.

Meanwhile, Britain's Communist party appealed to the Soviet Union

to commute without delay the death sentences passed at the trial.

"Odeurs to French Rabbi"

PARIS, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—France's chief rabbi today described the Leningrad hijack-trial verdict as odious and said the anti-Semitism of the "owars and Stalin still hold sway in the Soviet Union."

"The anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist character of the Leningrad verdict is now evident to the eyes of the whole world," Rabbi Jacob Kohn said.

"The odious verdict which has been announced revolts the conscience of those who cannot admit that justice should be trampled underfoot," Rabbi Kohn said.

He called on world leaders to intervene immediately to keep the sentences from being carried out.

Protest at the Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—About 25 Italian Jews today protested in St. Peter's square against the death sentences in the Leningrad trial, while Pope Paul was delivering his Christmas message.

The demonstrators stood at the far end of the square from the basilica where the Pope was speaking and silently held up posters reading "Freedom for the Jews in the U.S.S.R."

Police seized copies of a pamphlet they tried to distribute to the crowd which had come to listen to the Pope's speech.

March in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Some 200 persons today demonstrated in Stockholm against the Leningrad death sentences.

The demonstrators, most of them members of the Jewish Student Club, marched with torches to the Soviet Embassy here and handed over a letter in which they demanded the release of all the 11 persons tried in Leningrad.

Guerrillas Attack Jordanian Troops, Kill 2, Wound 2

AMMAN, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas attacked Jordanian Army troops northwest of Amman today, killing two soldiers and wounding two others, a government spokesman announced today.

He said the attack was launched this afternoon with machine guns, mortars and Katyusha rockets, north of Salt, which is 15 miles from Amman.

"A unit of the Jordanian Armed forces has repelled the guerrilla groups that launched this attack," the spokesman said.

Last Tuesday, the guerrillas clashed with the government troops in the same area. One soldier and one Jordanian farmer were killed in that fighting, the spokesman said.

Maurice a year ago, and remarkable television interview, Mr. Malraux said: "The Western world people who spend their lives making speeches of never drawn the consequences of what he took a risk, the risk."

Asked whether Mr. Debray's age be the same, Mr. Malraux fought on the Republic in Spain—replied: "I d"

He went on to state disagreement with taken by Guevara and Mr. Debray's glamor, radicals have been tarred for such as that he Guevara's whereabouts Bolivian military and a contradictory com tributed to him by int who had reached his cell in Camiri.

On the other hand, rics of Guevara and of rillas show a warm re the French intellectual dicat "that he was sent organize support abro Debray himself told hi he had visited the

only as a journalist, b trial which followed C death, he declared, "a political and mor eopability in the act comrades which mot present trial."

The statement was have assured him a s tence. He drew 30 year The years were light rare visits of journalis ers of the Debray fat Elisabeth Burgos, a Ve girl whom Mr. Debray i in Havana, and mar Camiri two years ago.

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Last month, he ackn to a reporter from the Nouvel Observateur, often felt frustrated, desperate. "I am a n preservative," he said with "Any aged animal m moments of melanchol look at the sky from time."

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S. Won't Reveal Omissions

gon Calls Hanoi's List
OWs at Least 26 Short

SAIGON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The Pentagon refused to accept the new list of prisoners of war, said Brig. Gen. Daniel James Jr., deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

Gen. James refused to name the men who failed to appear on the list because "we do not want them (the North Vietnamese) to know who we know or think they have."

Safety of Men

"It could endanger the lives and safety of men they might hold that we don't know about," Gen. James said.

Another Pentagon official said if the United States made public a list of all the men the Pentagon believed were prisoners of war, then North Vietnamese soldiers might tell other prisoners not on the list "your government doesn't know you exist."

"They could bring tremendous pressure this way to get those men to talk. They might even kill them and never say anything about it," he said.

There were 368 names on the list released Tuesday in Paris. Of these, 339 were listed as alive and 29 as dead. The nine others have been released.

Most Were Pilots

The Pentagon believes North Vietnam has captured 378 Americans and that at least 20, possibly 22, of these have died in the hands of their captors. Most of those captured were pilots of U.S. fighters or fighter-bombers shot down over North Vietnam—aircraft that carry one or two men.

In addition to the 378 identified as prisoners, another 412 are listed by the Pentagon as missing in action in North Vietnam.

Officials said this means the ultimate fate of these 412 men is unknown; they may have been captured or they may have died in the crash of their aircraft.

Is Killed
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from Page 1

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Tricia Nixon with Edward Finch Cox

Nixons Deny Engagement;
Agnew Daughter to Marry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon yesterday denied, through a press spokesman, that their daughter Tricia was betrothed, while Vice-President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew announced the engagement of their daughter, Susan Scott Agnew, to Sgt. Colin Neilson MacIndoe of the Maryland State Police.

Tricia Nixon was rumored to be engaged to Edward Finch Cox. "It is all speculation," Helen Smith, who is Mrs. Nixon's press spokeswoman, told the Washington Evening Star. "As far as an engagement is concerned, it is not so."

If Tricia did become engaged, Mrs. Smith added, "Mrs. Nixon would announce the engagement in the perfectly normal way."

Comment Declined

Earlier, Ron Ziegler, White House press secretary, declined comment on published reports that the Nixons would announce during the holidays Tricia's engagement to Mr. Cox, a Harvard law student she met in New York in 1963.



Susan Scott Agnew and her fiancé, Colin N. MacIndoe.

Section of Flag-Defacing Law
In N.Y. Ruled Unconstitutional

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).—A special three-judge federal court ruled yesterday that a New York State law prohibiting the display of words or symbols on the American flag is unconstitutional.

The decision derived from an attempt by District Attorney William Cahn of Nassau County to prosecute a Long Island group for distributing buttons that included a peace symbol imposed on a representation of the American flag. Mr. Cahn sought the prosecution under Section 138 (A) of the state's general business law of 1905, which made it a misdemeanor to display any word, design or advertisement on any flag, standard or ensign of the United States.

Court of Appeals

This section of the law was declared unconstitutional in yesterday's decision by Judge J. Edgar Lewis, joined by Judges J. Edgar Lewis and Robert P. Anderson of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit here.

The decision, which is believed to be the first time that a federal court has called this state provision unconstitutional, can be appealed only to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The federal government and all states have laws making it illegal to mutilate, deface or defile the flag, but the issue of flag protection is now scheduled for consideration by the Supreme Court, which has agreed to hear a case involving the obscene use of the flag in an art work.

15-Page Decision

In the 15-page decision by the three-judge court here, the disputed section of the New York law was considered too broad, because it prohibited activities protected by the First Amendment.

The decision noted that this section, which defined the flag to include any pictures or representations of the flag, could prohibit all kinds of buttons and posters

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Churchgoing
By Catholics
In U.S. Drops

According to Poll
By Gallup Firm

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute
of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J.—Churchgoing among Roman Catholics continued to decline in 1970, with 60 percent of adults in this faith attending church in a typical week compared to 63 percent last year and 71 percent in 1964, a Gallup poll finds.

The fall-off among Catholics during this six-year period, has come about largely among young adults in their 20s.

Protestant attendance this year is virtually the same as that recorded last year—38 percent compared to 37 percent, with the rate since 1964 having remained fairly constant.

Also, little overall change since 1964 has been recorded in attendance at synagogues and Jewish. The average weekly rate of attendance among Jews in 1964 was 17 percent; the 1970 figure is 19 percent.

Typical Week

The 1970 Gallup survey of church attendance reveals that 42 percent of adults of all faiths attended church in a typical week.

High points in church attendance were recorded in 1955—the year these audits were begun on a regular basis—and again in 1958.

To estimate the average attendance during 1970, surveys of representative samples of the adult population were made in ten weeks during the year to account for seasonal fluctuations. A total of 15,738 people were interviewed in more than 300 sampling points. This question was asked: Did you, yourself, happen to attend church in the last seven days?

Following is the trend in churchgoing in the United States since 1935, a peak year.

1935	49%
1936	46
1937	47
1938	49
1939	47
1940	47
1941	47
1942	46
1943	46
1944	46
1945	45
1946	44
1947	44
1948	44
1949	43
1950	43
1951	42
1952	42

Church attendance in the United States closely parallels that recorded in Canada and exceeds the rate in five other nations surveyed in a recent Gallup poll.

The following table shows the percentage of adults in each country who attend church in a typical week:

Canada	44%
United States	42
Netherlands	36
Greece	26
Australia	25
Britain	20
Uruguay	18

Following is the 1970 record of church attendance for each major group in the population. Lutherans have the best attendance record among Protestants, as revealed in the following table:

Religion	
Catholic	60
Protestant	38
Jewish	19
Protestant Denominations	
Lutheran	43
Baptist	39
Methodist	38
Presbyterian	34
Episcopalian	29

Men

Men	38
Women	46

Race

Non-White	42
White	43

Education

College	46
High School	41
Grade School	41

Age

21-29 years	32
30-49 years	45
50 and over	46

Region

East	42
Midwest	47
South	44
West	33

Family Income

\$10,000 and over	44
\$7,000-\$9,999	42
\$5,000-\$6,999	41
\$3,000-\$4,999	41
Under \$3,000	41

Community Size

1,000,000 and over	39
500,000-999,999	42
100,000-499,999	41
25,000-99,999	44
Under 25,000, rural	44

A spokesman for the Selective Service office said that all the records destroyed in the fire are duplicated in the system's state headquarters in Sacramento.

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Tate Jurors, Locked Up, Say
'Bah, Humbug?' to Christmas

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—The Christmas sign on the door of the locked-up jurors in the Sharon Tate murder case says, "Bah, humbug!"—a favorite phrase of Charles Dickens's Scrooge.

The jurors have been unable to lead normal lives since July 15.

There are 17 jurors altogether—ten men and seven women. Twelve serve on the main panel hearing the case against hippie leader Charles Manson, 36, and three girl members of his cult: Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten.

All four are accused of plotting the killings of British-born actress Sharon Tate, wife of film director Roman Polanski, and four others on Aug. 8, 1969. They are also accused of killing millionaire supermarket owner Leno La Bianca and his wife, Rosemary, the next day in an area close to Miss Tate's luxurious Hollywood home.

It is a strange Christmas for the 17 jurors. Their newspapers are censored to eliminate all mention of the trial, and even their television sets are set to "blip" at every mention of it.

They were allowed to do their Christmas shopping—under close police guard. But there is no hope of celebrating Christmas or New Year's Day at their homes, because of the extended trial.

Balliffs, who protect the 17 men and women from public contact, say their morale remains high. The jurors' families are being allowed to visit them during the holidays, and a special Christmas dinner was prepared for their children around a lowering Christmas tree.

Many of the jurors have never before enjoyed such luxurious rooms and facilities as those of the Ambassador Hotel, on Wilshire Boulevard. It has its own shopping center in the basement, a swimming pool, lawn, gardens and lots of service.

This is the hotel where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot to death in June, 1968, just after he won the Democratic party primary election in California. It was the hotel favored by Hollywood's leading stars in the 1930s when Guy Lombardo played at the hotel's nightclub, the Coconut Grove.

The Tate jury has been kept under confinement in a 31-room wing of the hotel since the trial began. They ride from the hotel to the court each day in a bus with opaque windows to prevent them from seeing newspaper headlines.

Balliffs say one of their amusements is playing a game they invented called "Where is the chicken?" The missing rubber chicken turns up all over the place, including under pillows.

Their hotel doors, laden with Christmas decorations, also bear signs like "Where is the chicken?" and "Reward: The chicken is lost."

Another sign simply says "Help." The jurors, giving seniority to their oldest member, Herman Kuhrick, a 74-year-old undertaker, refer to themselves jokingly as "Herman's kids."

Some jurors have grown beards, one has dined and lost 20 pounds.

WAF Seeks Dependent Pay
For College-Student Husband

By J. M. McFadden

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 25 (UPI).—A 23-year-old Women's Air Force 1st lieutenant has sued the Air Force for dependent and housing allowances for her college-student husband.

Lt. Sharon A. Frontiero, a physical therapist at the Maxwell Air Force Base Hospital in Montgomery, says she is discriminated against because of her sex.

Her suit points out that if her husband were the officer and she were the college student the allowances would be paid.

The class-action suit against Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. and the Maxwell commanding officer, Col. Charles G. Weyer, asks a three-judge federal panel to declare unconstitutional several Air Force regulations requiring different treatment of the sexes.

Lt. Frontiero filed suit in Montgomery Wednesday along with her husband, Joseph Frontiero, 24, a Huntington College junior.

Sole Support

Lt. Frontiero joined the Air Force Oct. 1, 1968, for a four-year stint and was married Dec. 27, 1969. She is the sole support of her husband, she says, except for \$205 a month he gets under the GI Bill. They live off the base because Maxwell provides no housing for families of married WAFs, although housing for male officers' families is available.

Regulations say married males living off base are entitled to basic allowance for quarters plus an additional allowance for dependents.

This allowance continues regardless of a wife's ability to earn a living and without regard to her individual income.

Not Recognized

But the husband of a WAF is not recognized as a dependent unless he is physically or mentally incapable of self-support and in fact dependent upon her for more than half of his support.

Lt. Frontiero also says she wants the same medical benefits extended to her husband that she would receive as the wife of an officer.

The Frontieros have asked the court to declare the rules unconstitutional, enjoin their enforcement and award Lt. Frontiero back pay and allowances from the date of her marriage.

Muskie Planning
Trip to Europe
And Middle East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, is planning a trip to Europe and the Middle East in the first two weeks of January, it was learned yesterday.

The 1968 vice-presidential nominee, considered a likely candidate for the 1972 presidential nomination, will visit West Germany, Israel and Egypt on the tour. There is a possibility other countries may be added to the itinerary.

The Jan. 4-17 trip, when Congress is expected to be in adjournment, is the first of several overseas journeys Sen. Muskie has planned in advance of his active candidacy for the presidency, sources said.

In his 12-year Senate career, Sen. Muskie has specialized in domestic legislation, particularly in the fields of pollution, urban problems and intergovernmental relations. He has remained on the Public Works and Government Operations committees, to which he was assigned when first elected.

In preparation for his expected presidential bid, Sen. Muskie is seeking one of the vacancies on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The overseas trips are designed to enhance his understanding of foreign affairs.

Black Catholics
Read Manifesto
At Detroit Mass

DETROIT, Dec. 25 (AP).—About 100 black Roman Catholics marched into Blessed Sacrament Cathedral last night and read a manifesto shortly before John Cardinal Darden celebrated midnight mass.

The group, which had picketed two city churches recently to voice possible cutbacks in Roman Catholic school operations, did not prevent the celebration of mass.

Sister Mary Shawn Copeland, a Felician nun, and James Cotton, principal of St. Theresa School, read the edict, which said in part, "The church is not yet sensitive to the needs of the black people."

Joe Dulin, principal of St. Martin de Porres High School, and one of the leaders in the recent demonstrations, said, "The Catholic Church is not yet sensitive to the needs of the black people."

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Concessions in Warsaw

Edward Gierek, Poland's new Communist party chief, is moving swiftly to make more concrete the conciliatory policy he announced immediately after succeeding Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The allocation of 7 billion zlotys (\$300 million) to aid low-income families will help cushion the blow inflicted by the price increases that set off last week's political convulsion. And the pledge that food prices will be frozen for two years is an assurance that no similar unpleasant surprises will soon be inflicted upon Polish consumers. Neither of these measures, of course, will increase the supply of meat and other essentials available for sale, but they indicate a greater sensitivity to worker opinion than Mr. Gomulka showed.

In some ways, however, the most interesting move of the Gierek regime is the statement on church-state relations by Poland's new premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz. His assertion that he will "strive for a full normalization of relations with the church" is an implicit admission of the continuing hold of the Roman Catholic Church upon the mass of the Polish people. Through much of his 14-year reign, Gomulka fought a species of guerrilla warfare against the church, striving to reduce its influence and hamper its work. Many a religious Pole saw the timing of this month's price increases—announced two weeks before Christmas—as a deliberate blow at the Polish tradition of festive celebration at Yuletide, and hence, at the church.

Mr. Gierek's concessions are undoubtedly welcome in Poland, but there is reason to doubt that they are viewed equally warmly in the Kremlin. The Pravda commentary on Polish events contained more than a hint of worry that the new Polish regime may go too far in catering to the masses. Moscow must certainly be wary of the current Gierek line that Gomulka lost touch with the people and that special measures must be taken to assure there is no communications gap between the people and their leaders.

A basic premise of Soviet ideology asserts that the will of the Communist party is the will of the people and that therefore no special measures of consultation are required. Mr. Gierek's pledge to revise the new five-year plan for Poland must raise eyebrows in Moscow, where the new Soviet five-year plan has not even been revealed to that country's people, though it goes into operation next Friday.

Mr. Gierek, in short, is undoubtedly now in a vise composed of two very different pressures. The Polish people want more concessions and more control over what their government does; Moscow fears that concessions in Warsaw may stir dangerous ideas among Soviet citizens, much as did Dubcek's 1968 innovations in Czechoslovakia. It is premature to predict a Warsaw-Moscow confrontation like the Prague-Moscow clash two years ago. But the possibility cannot be ignored.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Lively Duck

The unusual post-election session of Congress was expected to be a lame duck, but it has proved much more lively than lame. The productivity of both houses has been obscured by the spectacular impasse which the Senate Finance Committee created when it merged several unrelated bills into one huge unmanageable package.

In the last month, Congress has enacted or reached virtually final action on nearly a dozen significant measures. The housing bill is considerably more ambitious than the Nixon administration desired this year and its new provisions for the financing of new towns may have considerable impact on this nation's future urban growth.

The Occupational Health and Safety Bill is an unexpected triumph for the House-Senate conference committee system, which has been the subject of much justifiable criticism of late. Only the sunniest optimists really expected a bill to pass this year. But after several arduous sessions with administration, trade union and industry lobbyists hovering about, the conferees reached compromises on a number of bitterly contested issues. For the first time, workers can now look forward to effective, federally enforced safety and health standards where they work.

The manpower bill which President Nixon unwisely vetoed is another significant accomplishment. As almost any mayor could tell the President, there is no alternative to federally financed public service jobs to meet the double crunch of rising unemployment and unbalanced municipal budgets. It is difficult to reconcile Mr. Nixon's veto attack on dead-end WPA-type jobs with his solicitude for the survival of financially shaky aerospace companies. Apparently, one man's Lockheed is another man's leaf-raking.

The House and Senate also reached agreement last week on the air pollution bill with its stringent requirement for a pollution-

free automobile by 1975 and its tough standards for new power plants and manufacturing plants.

Until recently, Congress's recent approval of a sizable federal program to assist family planning would have been regarded as a breathtaking accomplishment. It is highly significant that population control has now ceased to be politically controversial. Congress in the last several days has also completed action on bills to insure the brokerage accounts of small investors, extend aid to the bankrupt Penn Central railroad, improve the law-enforcement assistance provisions of the Crime Control Act of 1968 and amend the food stamp plan.

Only the food stamp bill remains in doubt. Rep. Poage, D., Texas, and his conservative colleagues on the House Agriculture Committee, finally made some substantial concessions on their atrocious bill, although it remains inferior to the compassionate, constructive bill put through the Senate by Sen. George McGovern, D., N.D. Forty years after the great Depression began, the most durable illusion in Congress is that poverty is due to an individual's moral failings. No amount of government coercion or food stamp blackmail can make men work who either cannot or will not work.

Yet if this lame-duck session has stepped lively and accomplished more than might have been predicted six weeks ago, the failure of the Senate to overcome the irresponsibility of its Finance Committee casts a dark shadow over the session and, indeed, over the good repute of representative government in this country. Whatever the fate next week of the welfare reform or the import quota bill, the Senate leadership in the new Congress has to look squarely at this problem and seek effective answers, whether they be revised procedures in the Senate or new members on the Finance Committee or both.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Small Battalions

If 1970 has belonged to anyone it has belonged to the small battalions. Nearly all the notable events of an eventful year have shown the larger units—the Great Powers, the central governments and the "authorities" of all kinds—on the defensive and often in retreat in the face of the onslaughts of individuals. One of the most potent forces in the world today is the reaction against "size" and "power" as such, and the conviction common to many people in very diverse societies and political systems that happiness and salvation is to be found in relatively small homogeneous groups.

The Biafran separatists, the Arah fedayeen and the Quebec liberation movement have all demonstrated within the last 12 months the potency of this feeling and also the

vulnerability of the large institutions to the pressures which the feeling provokes.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Hanoi's Proposals

Hanoi's Christmas "peace offer" has about as much to do with genuine peace and goodwill as a lethal booby-trap packed in tawdry festive wrappings. It is pure propaganda to demand as a first step agreement on the withdrawal of all American and other foreign troops within six months.

North Vietnamese guarantees for safe withdrawal would complete the impression of helter-skelter retreat by a demoralized army. Clearly, if American troops were so precipitately and totally withdrawn, Hanoi would soon be able to install any government it wished in Saigon.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 26, 1895

BERLIN—Patented artificial skin is now being manufactured in Germany. It is made by removing the mucous membranes of the intestines of animals and partly digesting them in a pepsin solution. The fibers are then treated with tannin and gallic acid, the result being a tissue which can be applied to a wound like a natural skin, and is entirely absorbed in the process.

Fifty Years Ago

December 26, 1920

TOULON, France—Peace and goodwill are certainly not features of the Christmas gathering of the French United Socialist party, which opened its congress here yesterday. Instead, the delegates are indulging in bitter squabbles that will inevitably lead to a breakup of the party. The rock on which the congress will split is the proposal to join the Third International under the leadership of Lenin and the Red satellites.



Optimism, Pessimism and Realism

By James Reston

JERUSALEM.—Christmas is a time for children, for cheerfulness and make-believe, for faith, hope and fantasy, for looking at the world in another way, as a child looks at it. Would we be so wrong if we did, if we saw the half-light as the beginning of dawn rather than the coming of the night?

There are some objective facts in the world today in favor of optimism. At the end of 1970, we are now 25 years beyond the end of the last world war. That is five years longer than the 20 years between the end of the First World War in 1919 and the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, and the longer the world is at peace—despite all the smaller wars, rebellions and convulsions—the harder it is to drag the people into war.

The cease-fire here in the Arab-Israeli war is very young and very uncertain, but with every passing week it gains a strength of its own. It is no accident that all the leaders of the world feel obliged to argue, no matter how belligerent they sound, that they are for peace. Premier Golda Meir here and President Sadat in Cairo disagree on everything else but this, and the theme is the same in both Moscow and Washington.

This is no child's fairy tale. The surface of the waters are troubled, and the cries of the politicians are on the disputes between men and nations, but underneath, the tides are running strong for peace and even for a larger degree of unity within the human family.

The trend in Western Europe is not toward separation of the nations but toward integration. The trend in Southeast Asia, despite occasional lurches at North Vietnam, is toward withdrawal and accommodation. The Israeli bomb-ers are no longer on central Egypt or Arab tanks in the Sinai, but at their home bases.

Pessimism and Poetry

Even in the Communist world, where government authority over the people is supposed to be supreme, the people can still rise up against the price of food and bring

down the old Polish regime. And even in the Soviet Union, the politicians are afraid of the poets.

All this, of course, is relative. The arms race goes on. The Indian subcontinent is riven with political, religious and economic strife. Korea, Vietnam, Germany and China are all divided. The struggle for influence and territory continues, but somehow all this shouting and shouting and maneuvering for position stops short of all-out war, and even the leaders of the superpowers have come to realize that even small wars or what the Communists call "wars of national liberation" are costly and risky gambles.

Thus, the United States is not expanding the war but withdrawing from it; Moscow and Peking, for all their fierce disputes over ideology and geography, have pulled back from last year's dangerous confrontation on the eastern front, and after a generation of screaming at the Germans, the Soviet leaders are now entering a new era of limited political and economic co-operation with Bonn.

Even the strongest powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, cannot work their will on the rest of the world. For all their wealth, they cannot engage in an arms race—now costing them well over \$100 billion a year—finance armed struggles in Southeast Asia and the Middle East, and still have enough left over to deal with the mounting problems of rapidly growing populations at home.

Pessimists' View

Accordingly, while they are condemning one another and competing with one another all over the world, they still feel obliged to try to work out the extremely delicate problem of limiting the costly production of strategic arms. For beyond the cost of all this, failure to agree on some limitation of new weapons systems will almost certainly result in new efforts by other nations to produce nuclear weapons in self-defense.

The adult pessimists, of course, dismiss all this as fantasy. They see greed and ambition just as strong in the world as ever, and no doubt they are right in their own terms, but life has claims of

its own and there is a lot of self-interest in these cautious moves toward negotiation and accommodation.

It is the acts of nations rather than the words that count, and if we look at the acts rather than the propaganda, there is reason for hope if not for Christmas cheer.

The Soviet Union is expanding its sea power into the Mediterranean and even into all the oceans of the world, but it does not follow from this that Moscow is going to risk destruction just because it has power to destroy the rest of the world. After all, it has had that power for quite a while.

At least one is entitled, one day in the year, to take the cheerful view of life, and besides it is necessary. For unrelieved pessimism is a corrupting and destructive force, and can be as dangerous as the silly optimism that prevailed before the two world wars.

The child's wisdom is that he assumes life will go on, and without faith in this assumption, even working effectively against the pessimists' nightmares is a difficult business.

Czech Demand

As a German who suffered from the Nazi bestialities, and as a student of history I was shocked to read in the IFT (Dec. 15) that you describe as a "hard-line approach" Czechoslovakia. Mr. Husak's demands for the total repudiation of West Germany's Nazi-imposed and dictated Munich "agreement" as a precondition to any negotiations with West Germany.

I am even more surprised by West Germany's attitude of claiming partial recognition of something which all Western democratic historians came to regard unanimously as one of the darkest chapters of prewar Europe, aptly known as the rape of Czechoslovakia. To quote only one American contemporary historian, William L. Shirer, in "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," the Czech president, Dr. Benes, succumbing to the treacherous pressure of Chamberlain and Daladier, capitulated and surrendered at Munich—after "to the very last British and French maintained their pressure on the country they had seduced and betrayed."

Let me remind you also that the Czechoslovak Republic, as declared at Versailles, was to be a republic of President Wilson, and have always been the historic boundaries of that nation since the Bohemian Kingdom came into existence, and are identical with those of the Austrian monarchy which succeeded it, but were at no time part of Germany except during the Hitler nightmare. Not only is this gross distortion of recent history fighting, it also makes more thoughtful people shudder at what some of Bonn's politicians may be up to now.

At Home Abroad

Dear Göran Gentele.

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Merry Christmas! I hope you enjoyed it while you could.

You must be used to gloomy congratulations by now. How often have you been told that life may not be altogether as cheerful as general manager of the Metropolitan Opera as at the Royal Opera, Stockholm?

But there is nothing new in that. After Gustav Mahler had spent the years 1907 to 1909 at the Met, and gone on to the New York Philharmonic, his wife, Alma, said: "You cannot imagine what Mr. Mahler has suffered. In Vienna my husband was all-powerful. Even the Emperor did not dictate to him. But in New York he had to stand ladies ordering him around like a puppet."

Mahler had it easy. He was only a conductor. On the other hand he was tactless, which you are not. He agitated the ladies of the Philharmonic board by calling American musicians talents.

The quotation comes from a new book "The Lives of the Great Composers" by Hans Soderberg, music critic of The New York Times, whose integrity you will come to prize in a world of upside-down values. Perhaps you do not yet realize how upside-down they are.

In Sweden, \$8 million is the amount the state is spending on opera this year. In New York, \$8 million is what Gov. Rockefeller just spent to get re-elected. His state government contributes \$800,000 to the Met. There is no other public subsidy.

I daresay you will be paying closer attention to the stock market than you ever expected. America is a marvellously generous country, with tax laws designed to encourage openhandedness, but a charitable object like the Met still must depend on such non-artistic factors as capital gains and the general manager's personality.

Fortunately, art may thrive even under difficult economic conditions. The outstanding example in the United States now is the dance. In New York you will find an electrifying variety of dance companies, with audiences reaching across age and income and lifestyle. The dance demonstrates the emotional and creative richness to be found in America.

Unfortunately, the Metropolitan Opera demonstrates almost none of this at the moment. It means absolutely nothing to the cultural life of the United States," Soderberg said recently. Your predecessor at the Met did not pay attention to that sort of thing, but then he looked for any of the wrong places.

Making opera relevant, say, is never going to happen. In London the Royal Opera Covent Garden, has just a new opera with a new modern psychiatric theme "Knot Garden" by Sir Tippett. A spectacular production by Peter Hall, even including a topless soprano, I houses were not sold out, are for star voices in Puccini. I must stifle that tender snigger at Puccini, for with exception for Richard Str wrote the last operas the man an assured audience nationally. A Benjamin may have a powerful impact and there—his "Peter Grimes" New Yorkers as it do listmen and Swedes—staples are at least half a

No doubt opera is all that they say: an anachronism, a pleasure, the most profound performing media. But it cannot and again, provide it powerful of artistic experience.

Verdi's Insight Shakespeare did not write half so well as Verdi, who when he finished his "Falstaff" the breadth of the old man character as well as his as pygmies and laugh off follies. Has anyone, in a dium, expressed as well as in "Cosi Fan Tutte" love's of deception and tenderness anyone. Feel the joy of 1 more completely than by King with Beethoven's Leonore Forestan as they sing, at dramatic release from prison. Nameless Freude? Feel it, on the rare occasions of production, singing and direction.

Well, sir, all you have to make such occasions at the Met. Break out of stale repertoire. And by young audiences like those follow the dance companies use the best contemporary for productions that distill involve us. . . . All that and money, too, you get discouraged, you mind someone of this: If the States followed Sweden's of subsidy, proportionate to tion, we would be spending million a year on opera.

Letters

background investigations this information for the me is volunteered by relatives, and neighbors, of people considered for positions of and confidence with the A. with firms working on or secret contracts for the This practice makes sense followed by all prudent r. tive employers. He who has to hide has nothing to fe-

RAYMOND LEE Logan, Switzerland.

James Reston's D After having read many columns by Mr. Reston who content was doubt in A. goals, ideas, and political p with firm columns of veral self-flagellation which, only as proof of the "weak the American establishment that Mr. Reston will not and resist. Perhaps, will effort, Mr. Reston will be express in his columns the that there can be no com with "The People Who Wrongs" (Dec. 17) unless I to sell our traditions for promises and scraps of pape will turn out to be as us Mr. Chamberlain's "peace time."

RICHARD I Amsterdam.

Never Been Kiss Calling the CIA the "most tive organization function: South Vietnam, as Stanley Dec. 15), seems like s. one girl as the most virgin state on the block.

SCOTT K London.

Army Snooping The Washington Post, in the editorial on "How the Army Keeps Tabs on the Citizenry" (Dec. 16), gives its own interpretation of what Jefferson meant by "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

I choose to believe that he meant vigilance against those elements which, within our land or without, scheme to destroy our government. The editorial, quoting Mr. Vanoucar and Sen. Ervin, gives the impression that Army Intelligence is an American Gestapo when, as a matter of fact, the gathering of information on subversives and potential subversives is a necessary part of national defense. Ideology is not a specific mission, but is collected during routine

Frankfurt.

Judeo-Christian Ethic Pasternak was Jewish, and Nadezhda Mandelstam, definitely alive, and one suspects except for the Russian underground—these are the producers of a huge proportion of the world's major works of serious literature in the last quarter-century.

Compared to them the overwhelming majority of our own creators, whom we take with such despairing seriousness, are the merest pygmies or deformities of the creative process. Yet what is the lot of these great Russian creators, who tower so far above all but so few in the West?

The answer is that they are exiles within their own society, almost like the wretched Chinese Tartars, or the halves of the Latvian and Estonian peoples who were carted off to Siberia when the Baltic states were seized. Some of them, like Solzhenitsyn and Nadezhda Mandelstam's husband, the great and murdered poet, Osip Mandelstam, have even been driven down that same road leading to Siberia.

In their own country, their major works cannot be published. Even if they are not imprisoned they are hounded by all the powers of the state. Daily, they are watched

and spied upon. Always, they are persecuted.

Yet what are the values that these great writers expound? The answer, very simply, is that all of them expound the values of Him whose birth we properly commemorate upon this Christmas Day. In their society, those values are actually dangerous to expound, yet they defiantly expound them.

With Solzhenitsyn, the story is much the same. As for Anna Akhmatova, the poetic rival-partner of Osip Mandelstam and close friend of his widow, her last act of affirmation was to demand that she be buried with the full rites of the church. She had been an unbeliever, but the long tortures of her life had led her to believe, at the very least, in the supreme importance of the question of values.

What, then, are we to make of this strange contrast, between these great creators in bondage, and our own pygmies free to write as they please?

The answer, perhaps, is that the values themselves have more durability than many of us suppose. Perhaps, in fact, these values are only seen in their true light, at least by those who are true and brave and strong, in the times of tragedy and terror, in the harsh history can bring to any society. It is hard, at any rate, to find another answer.

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Why Test A-Bombs?—An Analysis

Booming rground is Race

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SOMETIMES THEY LEAK—A 1962 underground test of an atomic weapon at the Nevada testing grounds blew a cloud of radioactive dust 8,000 feet into the air.

only 52. The position taken by many of the countries that have not ratified the treaty is one of why rush to do so while the super-powers go right on testing and escalating the arms race.

"Near-Nuclear"
There are also the "near-nuclear" nations that have refused to sign the treaty at all, at least partly because of the continued testing by the super-powers. India, Pakistan, Israel and South Africa fall into this category. Finally, there are the countries which have ratified but which have said they will not live by the treaty unless testing slows down or stops. Japan and Australia are examples of the nations in this camp.

"Time is running out on the non-proliferation treaty," said one disarmament delegate to the United Nations not long ago. "I am convinced that atomic weapons will begin to spread if no progress is made to scale down testing in the next year." To hear U.S. officials tell it, the United States goes on testing at least partly because the Soviet Union does.

"It's more complicated than that, of course," one U.S. official concedes, "but what we're doing basically is making sure the Soviets don't get a leg up on us." While not as busy as the United States, the Soviet Union has scarcely been quiet these last seven years. By the Atomic Energy Commission's edited count, the Soviet Union has conducted at least 44 underground tests since 1963; seven of them so far this year. Less than two months ago, they unleashed an underground blast whose brute force was equal to six million tons of TNT. Five times bigger than our largest underground test and 300 times the size of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs.

Safety Argument
Critics are appalled by the fact that the United States has tested five times as many weapons underground as the Soviet Union, but U.S. officials insist it is not because we maintain a more warlike stance or are any less concerned about slowing off the test race.

One reason the United States tests atomic weapons is to ensure the safety of the more than 40,000 warheads in the stockpile, to make sure that nuclear weapons will not be triggered if they fall from a truck or drop out of an airplane.

The United States tests more often probably because it has a more diverse atomic arsenal than the Soviet Union. At last count, the United States had more than 20 active nuclear weapons systems, from tactical howitzer shells to Minuteman and Poseidon ballistic missiles.

While nobody knows for sure how many different atomic weapons systems the Soviets have, an informed guess is that they possess half as many separate systems as the United States. One reason is that the Soviets have a smaller airplane fleet, a smaller surface navy, and fewer missile-firing submarines.

What the Soviets do have is a large force of land-based ballistic missiles, which is another reason why the United States tests more. The warheads on the biggest Soviet missiles are ten to 15 times the size of the warheads on the largest operational U.S. missiles. Oddly, the larger warheads go through less testing than the smaller ones.

Weapons experts believe there is still a single overriding reason to continue underground testing. "If the Soviets keep on testing, we have to keep on testing," claims one weapons expert. "There is no such thing as a plateau in weapons technology and if we let the other side get ahead of us it can do us an endless amount of harm."

This is where the chief critics of continued underground testing part company with the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission. The critics feel that since each side has thousands and thousands of warheads, with enough megatonnage in their stockpiles to kill every man, woman and child on earth ten times over, that it is foolish to go on testing.

"We should give a higher priority to arms control and nuclear non-proliferation than the further refinement of nuclear warheads," said Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer of Stanford University, onetime (1949-51) director of research for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Pitzer said this not long ago before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the months that have passed, the steps toward nuclear arms control have quickened. The SALT talks to limit the number of rockets that deliver atomic

weapons are the most significant part of this quickened step, but a less noticed aspect, are the private talks in diplomatic circles about a comprehensive test ban treaty that would prohibit the underground testing of nuclear weapons.

Alternatives Proposed
It's no secret in Washington that the United States and the Soviet Union have been creeping closer together over what the terms should be for a full ban on atomic weapons testing.

The next step may be what is called a "threshold" test ban. This would call for a treaty banning the underground testing of all weapons that could not be detected by distant seismometers, weapons that would release no more energy than an earthquake equal to 4.75 on the Richter scale of earthquake measurement.

This kind of a treaty would eliminate the need for on-site inspections and vastly limit the size of the weapons that could be tested under such a ban—to one no larger in force than 18 kilotons, which is smaller than the Hiroshima bomb.

Another idea is for a ban on all underground testing. It called for a new kind of enforcement called "verification by challenge."

If one side broke the treaty by testing, experts contended, the other side could call for a "challenge" and send an inspection team to the test site to examine it for evidence of a breach.

One argument in favor of the "challenge" idea is that devices are available today that can pick up seismic disturbances anywhere in the world and tell whether they are earthquakes or atomic tests, so long as they release at least 18 kilotons of seismic energy. A second argument in its favor is that no nuclear nation ever tests a weapon once; they always test "in series" which makes it easier to distinguish tests from earthquakes.

Even if the United States and the Soviet Union agree to the idea, there are enormous obstacles ahead for a comprehensive test ban. One of the first is that something will have to come of the SALT talks to limit weapons delivery systems before anything can come on a test ban.

"After all," reminded one U.S. weapons expert, "you still have to have the cart before the horse."

West to Hold To Format in Berlin Talks

Delays New Approach Suggested by Brandt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The United States, Britain and France have agreed to continue for about another month the present machinery of ambassadorial talks with the Soviet Union before considering another vehicle for seeking a solution on Berlin.

Knowledgeable sources said that this decision was reached after extensive consultation between the three Western allies and West Germany in the wake of a proposal by Chancellor Willy Brandt to speed up the nine-month-old negotiations.

Mr. Brandt proposed in personal letters to Presidents Nixon and Georges Pompidou of France and to British Prime Minister Edward Heath that the Berlin experts of the four powers responsible for the city sit in permanent session while the three Western ambassadors to Moscow and the Soviet ambassador to East Berlin continue their periodic meetings to discuss whatever the experts have to report.

Mr. Brandt's suggestion was considered with sympathy and the decision to continue with the present format does not represent a rejection of the chancellor's idea, officials said. They said that the last meeting of the four envoys, on Dec. 10, produced a Soviet attitude "less rigid in nuances" and raised guarded hopes that progress could be made at the next session, scheduled for Jan. 19.

Unpublished Visit

Mr. Brandt's proposal was discussed last Monday when West German Minister of State Horst Rahnke paid an unpublished visit to Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's top foreign policy adviser. Mr. Rahnke was reported to have explained that Mr. Brandt would like to see some results from the four-power talks because, without an agreement on Berlin, he could not ask the West German parliament to ratify the German-Soviet treaty of last summer.

A Big Four agreement is also needed to give both Germanys guidelines for direct talks on Berlin, Mr. Rahnke was reported to have said.

The West Germans, diplomatic sources indicate, are somewhat disappointed by what they call the lack of urgency manifested by the three Western ambassadors in their talks with the Soviet envoy.

According to reports reaching Washington, there is also some grumbling in certain West German quarters that the U.S., British and French ambassadors had not mastered as yet the intricate issues affecting Berlin.

But Ulbricht Confident

East Germany Facing Food Shortages

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (NYT)—East Germany is facing a new year of persistent food shortages and price rises for basic consumer goods, according to knowledgeable sources in East Berlin.

But the sources say that the Communist leadership of Walter Ulbricht believes it has the situation well in hand and therefore does not fear a duplication of the violent public protests against economic shortcomings that erupted in neighboring Poland last week.

As far as can be determined in East Berlin, there was no notable echo of the Polish protests in East Germany, although grumbling continues about periodic shortages of such staples as butter and meat and coffee.

The Ulbricht leadership is understood to have been shocked by the Polish government's decision to raise food prices at the beginning of the Christmas season. On the chance that the resulting violence could spread, major security precautions were taken last week in Bonn and the Soviet ambassador to East Berlin continued their periodic meetings to discuss whatever the experts have to report.

Soviet Warning Reported

The sources said that the Soviet government had specifically warned Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish Communist party chief who was ousted Sunday against the price increases, but to no avail.

East German party officials are being told this week that the Soviet

leadership, and Mr. Ulbricht, too, for deficit spending," one source explained.

However, the planners had not reckoned with the elements. The harvests of 1969 and 1970 fell far below expectations and the last winter—the longest and coldest in memory—cut sharply into East Germany's vital production of brown coal, which is the country's sole domestic source of fuel and energy.

"Now we have heavy debts," the source said.

A joke going the rounds in party circles characterizes the current economic malaise. To the question, "What kind of year is 1970?" the joke goes, a proper answer is: "Oh, a middling year—worse than 1969 and better than 1971."

"The joke is true," said the man who related it. "We are going to have a very rough time of it for one, maybe two years. They haven't even figured out what the 1971 plan is going to look like and where the cutbacks will fall."

Another source said the East Berlin government had already mapped out austerity measures in the critical consumer goods field. But Mr. Ulbricht intends to administer the medicine in small doses.

For example, a kind of indirect rationing has been introduced for items such as meat, simply by restricting deliveries to butchers to one or two days a week.

In place of food price increases, the source added, prices on other household wares such as towels and blankets will be considerably raised.

Queen Elizabeth Urges Spreading Of Peace, Love

LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Queen Elizabeth today called on people in Commonwealth countries to spread the word of peace and love, and to put material gain firmly in second place.

In her traditional Christmas day message she indicated she had been moved by the affection and community spirit encountered during visits to Commonwealth nations this year.

The Queen said: "Every year we are reminded that Christmas is a family festival—a time for reunion and a meeting point for the generations."

Recalling her trips to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, she continued: "This year I am thinking of nothing but peace and love—a family of nations—as I recall fascinating journeys literally to opposite ends of the world."

"Among people who are so essentially New Zealanders, Canadians or Australians, it struck me again that so many of them still have affectionate and personal links with the British Isles," said the Queen.

Refugee Shot At Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (AP)—A would-be refugee was fired at and apparently wounded by East Berlin border guards Christmas Eve during an attempt to cross the Communist wall into West Berlin, police reported today.

Police said that Communist guards in a watch tower opposite West Berlin's Kreuzberg district fired 40 to 50 machine-gun rounds, several of which landed in Western territory.

The would-be refugee, who apparently was a man, was carried away in an ambulance shortly thereafter, police added.

The border police in Munich said that an East German Army private safely crossed the mined border into West Germany Wednesday.

14 Die as 2 U.S. Ships Collide in Java Sea

DJAKARTA, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Two American-owned vessels carrying offshore oil workers to Jakarta for Christmas collided in the Java Sea near here yesterday, killing 14 men and leaving ten more missing.

A Djakarta port spokesman said the 90-ton Northern Dancer capsized and sank after the collision about 39 miles northeast of here with the 300-ton Aquadad. The Aquadad limped into port carrying 14 bodies and 18 survivors.

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Boke Dies; aded U.S. Pacific

N. Dec. 25 (WP)—Charles M. Cooke, 84, rider of the U.S. deputy chief of nations during World War II in Palo Alto, Calif., died yesterday of a heart ailment.

Mr. Cooke had a naval career. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1914. He was tagged with the "Y" as commander of the USS Pearl Harbor, and later as commander of the USS Pearl Harbor, and later as commander of the USS Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Cooke was a naval aviator. He was shot down in 1944. He was a prisoner of war for 18 months. He was released in 1945. He was a member of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Howard Hughes Eligible for \$185 Social Security

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 25 (UPI)—He doesn't need it, of course, but Howard Hughes is eligible for \$185 a month in Social Security.

The reclusive billionaire, who reportedly is in the Bahamas, was 65 yesterday.

A spokesman for the Social Security Administration here said Mr. Hughes would have to make a personal appearance to collect the money.

"It's not based on need," the spokesman said.

Brazil Backs 6 Prisoners Who Balk at Exchange

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Brazil indicated today it will refuse to exile prisoners who do not want to leave the country—even if it means delay in freeing kidnapped Swiss envoy Giovanni Enrico Bucher.

"In no way will prisoners who prefer to finish their jail sentences or face Brazilian justice be banished from Brazil," a military source said.

The source said there are six prisoners who do not wish to be traded for Mr. Bucher because they do not want banishment.

The Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) that kidnapped Mr. Bucher has demanded the release of 70 men and women as ransom. The government refused in the cases of 19, but only one, journalist Nelson Gato, was at first withheld because he did not want to go.

Flurries, Storms Give Parts of U.S. White Christmas

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Snow flurries and storms brought parts of the United States a white Christmas.

Arctic air today enveloped many parts of the United States, compelling an eastern and southern thrust to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

An intense coastal storm retreated from New England today but its backwash sent locally heavy snow inland over the northern sections. More than 5 1/2 feet of snow fell at Brunswick, Maine.

Gale warnings were out today from Eastport, Maine, to Block Island, R.I.

Gifts Flow for Baby Found in Trash Can

GLASGOW, Dec. 25 (AP)—Presents have flowed into Glasgow's Royal Maternity Hospital for the baby girl found nearly frozen in a garbage can last Monday.

Nurses named the infant "Carol" and local police adopted her as a godchild. The child received dozens of gifts, including a knitted baby jacket, toys and a sleeping bag.

The authorities are looking for her parents. Callers were told that Carol is still in an incubator but "coming along fine."

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE WRITE TO: IBERPIEL, SECRETARIA GENERAL TECNICA, AVENIDA DE JOSE ANTONIO, 22 (5a planta), MADRID 13, SPAIN. TELEPHONE: 221-82-25.

Taking an Art Tour of Paris

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Holiday visitors to Paris will find a number of temporary exhibitions big and small in various museums of the city. Among them:

● The Century of Rembrandt, Petit Palais, Avenue Alexandre III from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Wednesdays until 11 p.m.), closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance 5 francs (2 francs Saturdays). To Feb. 15.

A big selection of works belonging to the French museums and ranging from 1600 to 1700. The show sets Rembrandt in the broad perspective of his century and sets off even more strikingly, if needs be, his extraordinary stature. It also makes one realize what a vast amount of bad painting was being done then, as in any century. Of the 250 works displayed, 21 are by Rembrandt.

● Bram van Velde, Musée National d'Art Moderne, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, from 9:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m., closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance 4 francs (2 francs on Saturdays). To Jan. 25.

A retrospective show of the 75-year-old Dutch artist who began to gain wide recognition after the war. Bram van Velde has an entirely personal abstract idiom, discreet, measured, pure, and free from the high-voltage aggressiveness one so often encounters in contemporary work. Instead there is a gentle strength, an organic inner tension that is increasingly apparent in the works of recent years. (Works by Bram van Velde are also currently being shown at the Galerie Knoedler, 85 bis, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, at the Galerie l'Oeil, 8 Rue Séguier.)

● Warhol, Zeimert, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson (next to the Musée National d'Art Moderne) from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., closed New Year's Day as well as Monday and Tuesday. Entrance 3 francs (free on Sundays). To Jan. 14.

Brillo boxes and serigraphs ("Flowers," "Cows," "Disasters" and portraits) by American Andy Warhol, one of the top in pop. Interesting because it reveals both the capabilities and the limitations of this movement. Christian Zeimert is a French artist who mingles elements of



No mask—a young girl.
... Musée de l'Homme

surrealism and political comment with a peculiar fascination with the period of French history between 1870 and 1898. He favors the murky colors and a studious brush stroke in style during that period.

● Assé, Artika, Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Berryer, from 12 a.m. to 7 p.m., closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance free. To Jan. 11.

Genevieve Assé is a gifted French artist in her forties and this exhibition is devoted to her paintings on canvas (oils on paper are currently on display at the Galerie Jacob, 23 Rue Jacob). Assé has something of Turner's concern with light but she is resolutely abstract and her colors are mainly in the blues (perhaps because she is a native of Brittany). Refined and meditative work.

Avigdor Arikha, 41, is an Israeli artist who lives in Paris. He is a thoughtful draftsman with a sturdy, tense style. An abstract painter until 1965, he has turned to representational drawing since that year. This exhibition looks back on those five years.

● Hélon and Homage to Christian and Yvonne Zervos, Grand Palais, Avenue de Selles (across the way from the Rembrandt exhibition), from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Wednesdays till 10 p.m.). Entrance 5 francs (3 francs Saturdays). To Feb. 8. One hundred paintings reviewing the career of Jean Hélon, now 66. A geometric abstract before the war, Hélon shifted back to representational painting in 1939 and in recent

years has seemed to tend toward social allegories. His work on the whole is more inclined to the formal than to the expressive.

Yvonne Zervos was an outstandingly energetic figure in the world of contemporary art who made it her business to show art, sometimes in the French national museums. She died in January, 1970, at the age of 70 and the present exhibition is a tribute to her memory, and that of her husband who died a few months after her. It includes 75 works by 65 of the contemporary artists the couple counted among their friends: Braque, Chirico, Hartung, Matisse, Picasso, Arp, etc.

● Armenian Art, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, from noon to 6 p.m. (Sundays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.), closed New Year's Day. Entrance 5 francs. To Jan. 2.

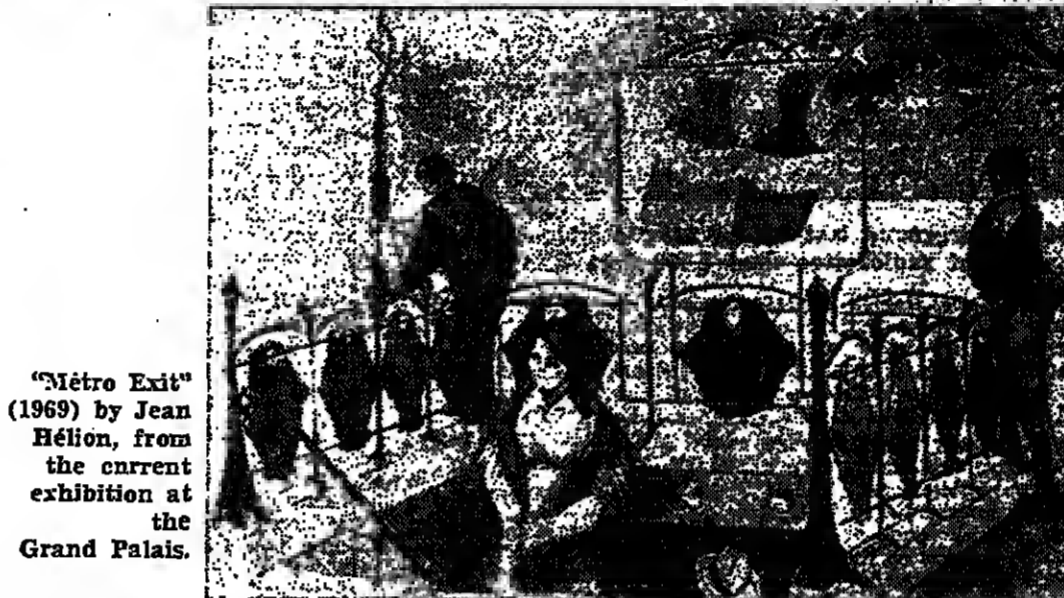
Armenia from the Stone Age to the present in some 500 items is obviously as disconnected a subject as would be, say, Greece from the Stone Age to the present. In any event it is an opportunity to see a number of splendid or charming items and also pretty junky contemporary material. High antiquity and the early Christian era are the most authentically creative times of this much-tormented area.

● Drawings From the National Museum of Stockholm, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, from 9:45 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed New Year's Day, Monday and Tuesday. Admission 5 francs (2 francs on Sundays). A ticket also entitles one to visit the Louvre. To Jan. 4.

Count Tessin, Sweden's Ambassador to the French court in the 1740s, acquired several thousand drawings by French, Italian and Dutch artists during his stay. A selection of 100 of these is on display here. The collection is handsome but not dazzling. Some charming and noteworthy items including drawings by Callot, Rembrandt and Watteau.



"Le Jeune Homme et l'Entremetteuse" (Young Man and the Procuress) by Sweetris.
... from the "Rembrandt's Century" exhibition at the Petit Palais.



"Métro Exit" (1969) by Jean Hélon, from the current exhibition at the Grand Palais.
Tuesdays. Entrance 3 francs. To Jan. 30.
Masks, costumes, stage properties, prints, screens and what have you illustrating the manifold and very ancient theatrical tradition of Japan.
● The Symbolists, Musée Galliera, 10 Avenue Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie, from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance 3 francs. To Jan. 30.
Honestly this is just for kicks, although there is one good Odilon Redon, and I promise to look suitably grave if anyone says he likes Gustave Moreau. In fact one is gullible in one's mirth because symbolism was a

passing fever that Gauguin and Matisse also caught before they went on to better things. It has points in common with pre-war Symbolism and Art Nouveau. Galliera is across the way from the Modern Art Museums, and to go along with the spirit of the period all the rooms have been graced with potted palms.

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There is an excellent lugubrious Laurence from Patrick Stewart, long suffering and resigned to being upstaged by Blackie, a dog who times his yawns to perfection and unashamedly milks the audience for applause, at the end, and a Sir Eglamour, played as a figure of broad farce, a bumbling scoutmaster, by Sebastian Shaw. The spirited Helen Mirren and Estelle Kohler are the two girls. The result is a delight.

London Theater: 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' Meet the Beautiful Peo

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Royal Shakespeare Company's elegant and diverting production of "Two Gentlemen of Verona," first seen at Stratford-Upon-Avon, has opened at the Aldwych Theatre for the Christmas period. It provides ideal seasonal entertainment in its light-hearted way, even if the play is memorable mainly for the enchanting song, "Who Is Sylvia?"

The director, Robin Phillips, has devised a modern setting of a California poolside, surrounded by beautiful people preening themselves in their King's Road clothes indulging in brittle conversation and idle affairs. Their cool and artificial life-style matches Shakespeare's elaborate word-play and mechanical plot, as one gentleman attempts to seduce the other's girl. But it also removes some of the original warmth. It is hard to believe that either Peter Egan's Valentine or Ian Richardson's Proteus are in love—they seem to be pretending passion to pass the time between cocktails.

Mr. Phillips makes his setting work on a symbolic level, even if the pool slap in the front of the stage seems a hindrance to the action and a positive hazard to the first row of the audience. (You will need a towel if you're that close to the action.) He uses sun glasses not only as decoration but as a shorthand code to character. The vain Thurlo wears mirror glasses. The Duke of Milan, well played by Clement McClellan as a don suddenly trying to keep up with his student, removes his tinted lenses when he is enlightened about his daughter's plan to elope.

There is an excellent lugubrious Laurence from Patrick Stewart, long suffering and resigned to being upstaged by Blackie, a dog who times his yawns to perfection and unashamedly milks the audience for applause, at the end, and a Sir Eglamour, played as a figure of broad farce, a bumbling scoutmaster, by Sebastian Shaw. The spirited Helen Mirren and Estelle Kohler are the two girls. The result is a delight.

ain, a scapegoat for a generation's resentment still an effective asset. P.T. Arnold, once ms the Ikettes, belts out so numbers, and there is and gentle Desdemona: Sharon Gurner, who songs provide an effect brast to the loudness of the music.

The real flaw is Mr. himself, as Othello. Ec up nicely, and Al Jolson approve of the way he a redemptive in the mid song. Desdemona ca "sweet warrior," which, tist oratory, comes out a rier. Indeed, Mr. Good to a petulant frown, a cannot remember where his re-up. Othello is subsidiary role, but he makes it seem redundant far from Shakespeare's d and awesome general w not wisely, but too we Othello is a great baby, apologetic manner, an tating grin, and an a taste in handkerchiefs moves with a curious s like an arthritic Stepi chit.

The music, written by hands, is not memorable is played with a joyous Gass, a group augmen trumpets and saxes in t of an uncomplicated sweat, and fear. "Cal Soul" has the virtues rock. It is a loud, un tious, and exuberant cele of life.

At the Hampstead Club, until Jan. 18, th polished and witty ement in the form of "T or 3," three one-act plays I Coward—"We Were De "Family Album," and the of "Wedding Rehearsal." "Red Peppers" with a cast that includes J. Martin, Alan MacNa Joyce Grant, and Gary F Those who seek a m trivalent wit should roll u Royal Court for Peter I adaptation of Wedekind tragedy "Lulu," in a d circus setting. Julia P deservedly the toast of ti in the title role, as a g combines sex and dest and who is finally criminally enough in her to encourage Jack the R

Stolen Picasso Mailed Back

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The two small Picasso that were stolen Monday the Guggenheim Muse New York and "found" t day simply turned up mail.

"The Christmas mail I us some pleasant greetin morning—the two misin by Picasso," museum Thomas M. Messer anr at a news conference.

"This is the first insi one-day mail service," a erent voice shot back. Reporting the return a man With Open Pa "Table Before the Wind Tuesday, museum offic first declined to comm how they had been re covered. The missing watercol described as "in perfect tion" but the 1906 pen "Woman With Open Pa torn. Their value had b at \$110,000.

Despite the damag sketch can be restored, ing to Mr. Messer. The color was placed in its and it went back on disp Wednesday afternoon.

American Art in Brussels—Eye-Opening

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.—Traditionally conservative, the Belgium art world has seldom ventured far from the well worn paths of Walloon surrealism and Flemish expressionism. But a breach seems to be opening and this holiday period is providing plenty of opportunity for a look at art from the outer world. Currently on view are three exhibitions of American art.

At the Galerie Mayer in its pretty, village-like setting beside green lawns outside the 14th-century Abbey de la Cambre, the walls are hung with art of the seventies.

Robert Rauschenberg's big blueprint of an abstract lifted out for a sparse lunch superimposed on a detailed map of the rocket site; Frank Stella's line patterns, strict, unpretentious, sharply posed; Kelly's striped bands and boxes on apacious white backgrounds; Andy Warhol's shiny, blown-up blossoms, help to break in the eye to current experiments in art from the States.

Besides the big names in the



Painting by Robert Rauschenberg, titled "Bed" (not on view at Brussels show).

gallery, there is work by a group of young West Coast artists on display. Lithos by Price show frolicsome frogs and turtles swimming, leaping, crouching, each with a handled mug attached as part of its body; Ruscha's painting is a game reflecting sky and dark line of hills has the word "Hollywood"

thrusting outwards like an echoing cry; Moses grafts cut out forms on to his compositions.

At the Palais des Beaux Arts, American poster art is also helping to condition the public

(American Graphics, Galerie

Francisco Mayer, 3 rue du Monastère, Brussels, to Jan. 9. American Posters and Serigraphs, Palais des Beaux-Arts, to Dec. 30. American Library, Tour de Namur, Brussels.)

Movies in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—This is how New York critics rate the new films:

"Take a Girl Like You," based on Kingsley Amis's 1960 novel, got a lukewarm reception from Vincent Canby in the Times. It is about "Jenny Bunn (Hayley Mills), a pretty 20-year-old schoolteacher, who is determined to remain a virgin until her marriage... not because of any religious or moral scruple... but because 'it's all I have to give.'" The wolf who pursues her and eventually falls in love with her is Oliver Reed. The inevitable happens and the movie-goer begins "to suspect that Jenny has problems beyond the range and interest of this sort of mild social satire." The film was directed by Jonathan Miller ("Beyond the Fringe").

"I Love My Life" "takes off in high gear to illustrate Elliott Gould's amiable confusion about love, sex and marriage," says A. H. Weller in the Times. "But after a couple of fast reels... a viewer not subject to the draft (and perhaps those who are) is left with as much confusion as the film's unfulfilled star." Weller praised Mel Stuart's direction and Robert Kaufman's

"hip, glib script." As in "M*A*S*H," Gould is a surgeon—this time on the home front. The movie takes him through his struggles as an intern, marriage (to Brenda Vaccaro), surgery, children and extra-marital activities. "As the haplessly swinging surgeon, Elliott Gould is casually natural even though he appears to be only vaguely bothered by his largely self-imposed troubles."

"That's the Way It Is" is a color documentary on Elvis Presley with a candid-camera finish of his performance in a Las Vegas nightclub. "Denis Sanders, the director, was wise and professional enough to let this long closing chapter run on and on and speak for itself," says Howard Thompson, in the Times. Elvis comes over "as a genial, reasonably balanced guy—and if only the picture had probed a bit."

"Angel Unchained," the latest movie motorcycle trip, was directed by Lee Madden and stars Don Stroud. "The new gimmick here," says Weller "is a decibel-filled, motorized joust between cowboys who ride dune buggies, not pintos, and the cyclists. All of which ends in an inconclusive disaster." Weller gave the film a big ho-hum.

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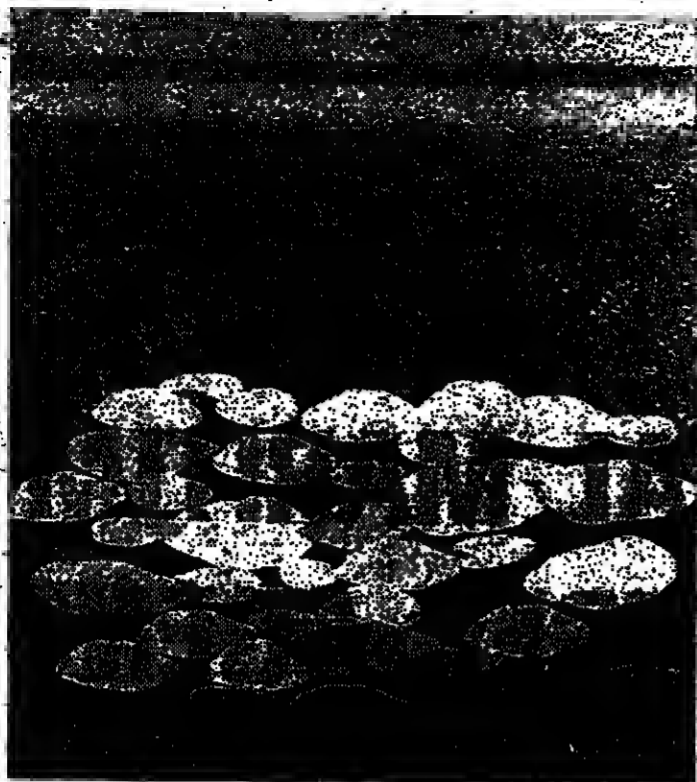
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This painting by Maglione sold for \$610.

25.—The sale of avant-garde painting the Hôtel Drouot Tuesday was a very possible respect.

first time ever in France, diversified is younger generation of painters and along to what may be loosely de- he Paris pop school, were up for sale. There were 107 lots, represent- is, only one of whom is well-known to public—he is sculptor-painter César, o very good engravings in the sale.

such an auction was a bold move, s dealing in advanced contemporary ing a rather rough time in Paris and 'The art market, in general, is far hing. And the obvious place to sell art is not at the Hôtel Drouot, where traditionally conservative in their assily just careful with their money, young auctioneer, seconded by young carry it off. Jean-Claude Binchoe word *maitre*, so old-fashioned and d normally a must when mentioning uctioneer's name, just doesn't seem case. He became a full member of r of Auctioneers in December, 1969, e Tubiana and Marie-France Laloi. Major part in the organization of re of the same generation. Youth- eiped them to take risks that few g firms would be willing to assu- n the game hands down.

A Success

was an unmitigated success. More rds of the lots were sold—a good or any auction these days and an one in the field of modern masters. art of the sale, consisting chiefly of vent extremely well. For some time r lithographs has been better than things, doubtless because buyers who lly stay away from modern art are when it comes to graphics. Litho- less expensive, of course, and they where paintings of the corresponding e-too obtrusive.

the reason, the prints sold well—and e more to start the sale off with a im, "Guerrillero" (Lot 1) by Arnal- id Lot 2, by the same artist; strangely of Picabia's work at the turn of the ched \$67. By the time Lot 3 came up, ad warmed up and a pleasing, but l color engraving by César made 'Bidders are characteristically capri- that is why the next engraving, sar, had to be withdrawn at \$30, was just as pleasing as the first César

s that followed showed, quite unex- at the comic-strip strain in the ory Del Pozzo climbed over \$80. Called (State), it was just that: a faithful f a schoolboy's slate, mounted on it has been edited in a series of 100. "Zigzag" (sic) With Lightning" knocked down at \$127. It is a sort of ified reproduction on aluminum of a rature, with a double zig-zag spring- a top—a blend of mild surrealism and out of a less "decorative" type than y work.

ly, the auctioneer had arranged the sale so as to create a sort of crea-

PARIS MOVIES: Revealed at Last, the Woman in Sherlock Holmes's Life

as Quinn Curtiss ec. 25.—In a maga- icle published some "ex Stout, the detec- r, appropriating re- reasoning system ' Holmes, proved n was a woman.

Billy Wilder, an r of lively humor g conceits, who is an investigation of ed sleuth's personal "The Private Life of Holmes" (at the n English). Adding to the Conan Doyle r reveals who the Holmes's life was. It Watson, but it is gested that Holmes section once spread that it was on, according to the sory, deposited his he result of a London ng instructions that not to be read until ter his death. The eir disclosure arrives seeing the dusty box them being opened, shed back to Baker he 1890s.

4 Proposal between cases is de- n is resorting to the frequently that his companion fears that he way to becoming de junkie. An invita- Russian ballet is accompanied by a message. The famous de the performance are asked back- he star ballerina is consult Holmes.



Anticipating the desire of Is- dore Duncan, the dancer, "n- forms him that she wants a child by a brilliant man, Holmes has been selected as the prospective father, though he is not, the interpreting company manager confides, the first candidate to be considered. But Tolstol is too old and too busy; Nietzsche is too German; and Tolstol, who is not interested in women.

Holmes, realizing the lady is mad, snatches at this last révé-

lation as an excuse. He and Watson, he lies, are an old couple and have been living contentedly together for years. This news spreads through the theater and poor Watson, dan- cing happily with a bevy of bal- lerinas, finds them suddenly re- placed by the male chorus. He returns to Baker Street in an indignant rage, but his dispute with Holmes is interrupted by the arrival of a bedraggled lady. A cabby has fished her from the Thames and in her hand is clutched the address of Holmes's

Emily Genauer

East Meets West in New York

NEW YORK—The train did meet (the arts of East and West, that is), repeatedly over the centuries. But with the big confrontation after World War II, Western art, like so many other aspects of our life, seemed to take over. In Japan, as a new Guggenheim Museum exhibition tells us once again, artists turned away from their ancient esthetic traditions to genuflect before the new lens of the International Scene. Pop art, op art, hard-edge and color-field abstractions, conceptual art, minimal sculpture—all are here.

Only a couple of us, visitors to Japan within the past few years, are also here, to say it isn't so. This assemblage of about 55 paintings, sculpture and graphics selected from a couple of thousand submitted in competition to a jury of Japanese art critics and Edward P. Fry, the Guggenheim's associate curator, is a reflection less of what contemporary artists in Japan are doing than of what critics there and here currently are approving.

Okay. This is a time for taste-makers all over the world, in New York, perhaps, more than anywhere else. But the Japanese situation is made more interesting by several factors.

The first is that much in this show we see as a feedback from Japan of international avant-gardism (with artists like James Rosenquist, Donald Judd, Ellsworth Kelly and Barnett Newman most flattered by imitation), actually had its roots there, deep down. The late Franz Kline's broad black swipes of paint on a white field (laundry tickets is what they brought to mind on their first showing more than 15 years ago), were the most obvious example of a new style, abstract expressionism, that sprouted from ancient Oriental calligraphy (although Kline stoutly denied he was influenced by the Orient at all). Less obvious are the austere, understated imagery (like Newman's single lines) of the hard-edge school, and the extreme sensibility to tonal nuance and surface of the lyrical abstractionists, who allow only an occasional ripple of almost imperceptible pattern

to flutter across their fields of color. In their cool reserve and their arch economy of means, these reflect essentially Oriental concepts.

Birthright

The second factor is that most of the Japanese artists, for all their embarrassingly self-conscious avant-gardism, held fast to one traditional birthright, impeccable and elegant craftsmanship. It's pretty hard for an artist to show his craftsmanship in a piece that's invisible (like Matsuzawa's "My Own Death," a "conceptual" work described on a wall-label—that's all there is—as a painting existing only in time). But pop-artist Hideo Mori's "Fake Blue Sky" is a marvel of fool-the-eye realism. Tanaka's just drapes a cotton cloth on the floor but so carefully arranges its seemingly random folds they're as ordered as a relief map. Yuhara fashions a series of stainless steel boxes so elegant as to make Judd's metal boxes, which obviously inspired them, look like tin waste-bins.

The third factor is that something important was lost or forgotten in the East-to-West-to-East traffic. It's one thing for a Western artist to blow up an Oriental ideogram to mural size, or to "fill" an enormous canvas with a single thin curved line as spare as a Zen revelation, and for Oriental artists to play back to us variations on the same theme. The trouble is both forget that what started as just a fragment of a whole, or as a delicate image on a scroll meant to be replaced at intervals by another, quickly becomes boring and empty when projected in works of enormous scale destined for long and repeated looking-at, just because their price and size automatically mean their owners' commitment.

It could just be that "Hus- bands" is a new man written and directed by John Cassavetes, who did the memorable "Faces" a couple of seasons back, proved so awful an experience for me because I saw it right after the Japanese exhibi- tion at the Guggenheim. It isn't easy to look for long at

next-to-nothing. But it's infinitely more bearable than spending two-and-a-half hours looking at three howling hooligans (played by Cassavetes, Ben Gazzara and Peter Falk), as they booze, brawl, vomit, whore and holler their way from a New York saloon to an escapee with three prostitutes in a sleazy London hotel and back to New York again.

If there are human beings under the coarse, smelly, witless carcasses of those insufferably boring adolescents masquerading as men, they're well concealed. No sense of agony, despair, loneliness, entrapment, confusion rises from their endless, pointless slobbering into their beer. Only the London whores come out of the film with human dimension, and stir compassion, tenderness, an appreciation of their vitality and even warm laughter.

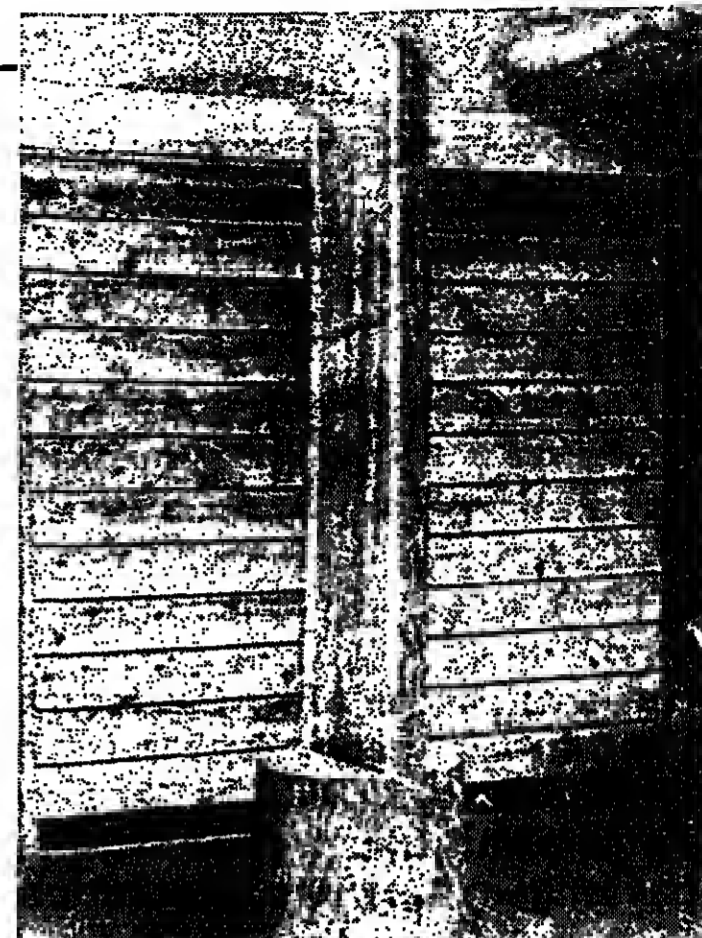
The rest of "Husbands" stands as an excruciating exercise in self-indulgence. Cassavetes would profit from exposure to the austerity and understatement of Japanese art at its best.

But perhaps he already knows it. His approach to pictorial composition, his zeroing in on closeups of grinning overscaled faces, his arbitrary slicing of figures, his emphasis on diagonal axes, all are kin to the brilliant and familiar studies of Kabuki actors by the famous late-19th-century printmaker Sharaku.

Now nobody goes to a performance of Richard Strauss' "Elektra" at the Metropolitan Opera for its sets and costumes. Especially when Burgt Nilsson and Regina Resnik are singing their great roles as Elektra and Clytemnestra and Ursula Schroeder is making what turned out to be a fine debut as Chrysothemis.

But this opera which has been described as essentially a noble symphonic work with voices (the last happen to be singing Von Hofmannsthal's powerful version of Sophocles' tragedy) actually needs effective sets and costumes desperately. Those provided by Rudolf Heinrich for the current production are dreadful.

The set manages the rare feat



"Oneness (Japanese Cedar)," by Jiro Takamatsu.

of being almost nonexistent in terms of architectural elements or backdrops that might give the singers something to play against and with, the while it is, at the same time, hugely distracting.

Overhead are large jagged shapes, presumably clouds, that keep changing colors like the old floor at Roseland. Underfoot is a raked, stepped stage that is an ever-present hazard for singers who must, in this drama of murder, madness, rage and hysteria, be consummate actors as well. Instead of massive, crumbling buildings or broken rocks, there are tricky ramps, lighted with spots instead of mysterious torchlight and shadow. What the singers wear (especially the fire-matted slaves) has more to do with bonomy Belle-Epoque coquetry than with the archaic majesty of Mycenae and Greece.

This is a Wieland Wagner-type production gone wrong. Only the perfection of Miss Nil-

son's acting, especially in her mad, jerky, yet oddly restrained dance at the end, and Miss Resnik's agonized but still imperious glare throughout, saved the night. Oh yes, there were the voices...

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ART IN ROME: First Lady of Orphism at Her Best

Sonia Delaunay, Work from 1900-1970. Il Collezionista, 36 Via Gregoriana, Rome, to Jan. 10, 1971.

The first lady of Orphism is the best in her field. Her "old-fashioned," "European" abstractions have a beautiful clear glow. The paintings of squares and circles of color are lightly composed, orderly but not too ordered; they have been put together with unerring poetic instinct. Their pulse and lucidity may put many a younger "colorfield" painter to shame. Earlier gouaches and designs are also enjoyable, but not so defined and serene as the later work. It is a moving show.

The Boldins of Boldini. Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, through January.

The gentleman in monkey furs, a lady in an ostrich ruff and Belle Epoque hairdo at the premiere of this exhibition might well have inspired some of Giovanni Boldini's better known canvases. He was immensely fashionable in his day (1865-1951) with his glittering ballroom scenes, flurries of busy nymphs, society portraits—chic, flashy counterpoints to

those of John Singer Sargent, in their easy surface glamour; but they do not usually appeal to modern taste. The group of pencil drawings and crayons, never before shown, now at the Obelisco, reveal another Boldini. Fragmented delicious quick sketches by a hand as spirited and as daring to go as the thoroughbreds it delineates, they are of a line both feather light and whip sharp. While Boldini privately enjoyed himself exercising his bravura, he gave us work of a minimal elegance which knows no period and therefore may last after the other is forgotten.

Dealer's Choice. American Academy, 5 Via A. Masina, to Jan. 17, 1971.

Downtown gallery owners were invited to bring any work they pleased to the Gianicolo Hill in an unusual attempt to acquaint the fellows of the academy with the Roman art world and vice versa. The result is an intriguing show reaching back and forth in time and styles. The most beautiful work is also the most historical, a 1915 Belle Epoque sculpture, dynamic, clean and cutting, collage by Soffici is from the

sama vintage year. Among more recent pieces a Monachial conglomeration of foam rubber and plastic is lively; a blue landscape by Cuccione calmly realistic; and effulgent cloud-burst by Sottile, multiple profiles by Cerdi, and many others which merit attention.

Alberto Burri. Graphics 1959-1970. Arte Contemporanea, 525 Via del Corso, to Jan. 9, 1971.

The body of Burri's prints displayed here ranges from delicate beige 1959 lithographs, through the crinkly-textured "burnt" aquatints of the sixties, to the small color silk-screens of 1969; but the most refined are recent lithographs, tones of shades in black or white played against each other in starkly simple compositions.

Jewels by Contemporary Artists. Fumanti, 25 Via Frattina, to Jan. 9, 1971.

Better known sculptors have been invited to try their hand at jewelry: some were goldsmiths to begin with, for others this is the first experiment. An intricate spaceship bracelet by G. Fomodev, of enamel, stones and gold, seems to have

come from Aladdin's cave. Cassaveta's pins of a perfect elegance, Marotta's fluid golden necklace of a rose, should be the easiest and prettiest to wear. But others merely function as costly abstract conversation pieces.

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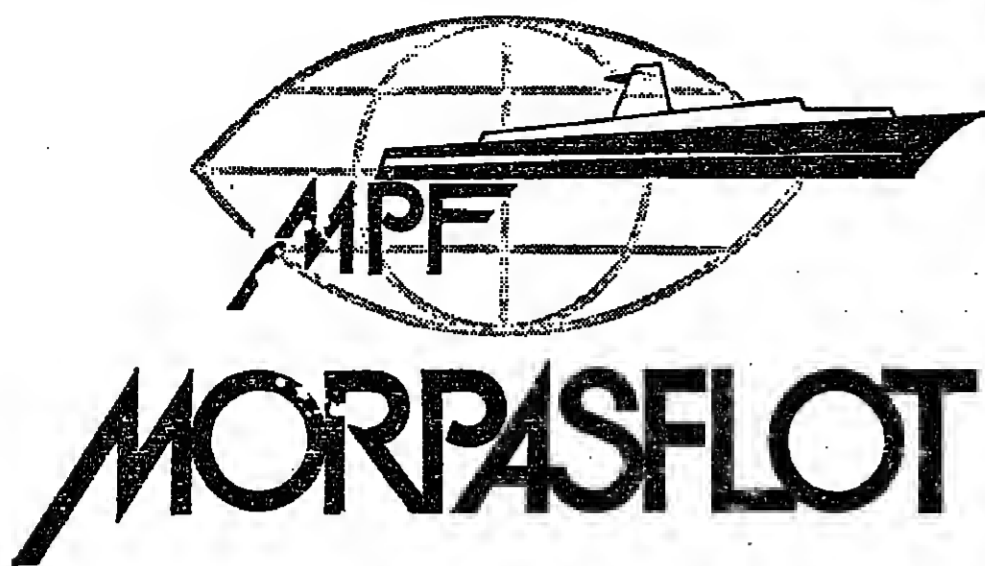
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is Abound in Britain in Economic Upturn

By John M. Lee

Dec. 25 (NYT).—British economic growth is showing signs of a sharp upturn. The latest figures show that the economy grew at an annual rate of 3.5 percent in the third quarter, up from 2.5 percent in the second quarter. This compares with a surplus of \$998 million in 1969.

Reserves Up

More indicative of the health of the pound was the net inflow of foreign exchange, which totaled \$2.2 billion in the first nine months, including the payment surplus. The funds were used to reduce Britain's international indebtedness and bolster reserves.

The figure is an impressive one, considering the fact that there was a net outflow of \$488 million in the third quarter, even after a \$61 million balance-of-payments surplus.

Even though, for once, balance-of-payments considerations offer no compulsion to restrain economic growth, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has still been reluctant to stimulate the economy so long as inflationary trends remain strong.

The government's hope is that the confrontation with the electricity workers' unions this month will mark a turning point in excessive wage demands.

Pages Soar

The view of the British government, the soaring of commentators have a concern about the rise in inflation and the economic growth—this year after 1.8 percent.

The usual British bogey of a payments deficit control for the month of nine months of this year account of the

nese Economy Headed Down 58 Months of Steady Growth

Dec. 25 (UPI).—The Economic Planning Agency says the Japanese economy has turned downward for the first time in 58 months of growth.

Agency, in a report on economic activity in October, of 25 indicators showed negative reports.

September, the agency said the economy had reached a point with 13 negative indicators and it could be going down.

Indicators on which the agency bases its reports cover such as machinery orders, construction orders, raw inventory, production and shipping.

Agency said indices for machinery orders, construction and raw materials, all of which rose in September, October.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 25, 1970

Value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. Local Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the P. T. Weekly, generally, by the Funds.

100.00	(1) International Can. Realty	Can. \$10.86
100.00	(2) Island Performance Fd.	10.15/15.25
100.00	(3) Japan Growth Fund	27.47
100.00	(4) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(5) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(6) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(7) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(8) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(9) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(10) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(11) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(12) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(13) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(14) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(15) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(16) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(17) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(18) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(19) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(20) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(21) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(22) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(23) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(24) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(25) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(26) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(27) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(28) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
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100.00	(85) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
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100.00	(92) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(93) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(94) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(95) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
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100.00	(97) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(98) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(99) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08
100.00	(100) Japan Pacific Fund	20.08

5-Year Plan In Argentina Is Drawn Up

Foreign Interests Play
A 'Supplemental' Role

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25 (NYT).

Brig. Gen. Roberto Marcelo Levingston, President of Argentina, announced a five-year development plan yesterday that includes "Argentina's" of the economy in which foreign interests would play a "supplemental" role.

But he said in a radio and television broadcast that a law he signed—a "buy Argentina" law—giving increasing support to domestic concerns—did not discriminate against foreign companies and products.

Foreign concerns would be given full legal guarantees and facilities to obtain financial support from their parent companies or other foreign sources, Gen. Levingston said.

They would also be allowed local bank credits if their objectives coincided with national objectives, he added.

The plan includes a 1975 export target of \$3.75 billion, compared with the record total of \$1.75 billion this year. Export subsidies and financial support to exporters would be given through the state-owned industrial bank. This will become the national development bank, to which compulsory savings by employers and employees will be channeled, Gen. Levingston said.

Under the plan, the economic growth would rise to 8 percent from the current 5.5 percent, he said.

Quest for Ore Continuing at Union Minière

By Felix Kessler

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25 (AP-D).—Union Minière is making "significant" increases in its exploratory mining expenditures, according to a company official.

But he said the company, whose vast copper mines were appropriated in 1967 by the Congolese government, in Kinshasa, has not yet found ore bodies suitable for mining production as a result of exploratory ventures begun in Australia and Canada.

"We still hope to get mines, and we will get them, I am sure," said Gérard van Schendel, Union Minière's general secretary. "But I wouldn't dare say that mining will become as big for us as before."

To Continue Exploring

Mr. van Schendel said, however, that Union Minière is prepared to continue exploratory surveys for another ten years, if it be. The company's exploratory costs rose 55 percent to the equivalent of \$2.7 million in 1969, and a similar increase took place in 1970, he said.

As a result of the Congo's seizure, Union Minière is receiving an annual payment equivalent to 6 percent of the nationalized mine's copper production over a 15-year period, followed by a payment of 1 percent of production for technical assistance for the subsequent 10 years.

Union Minière received its first payment last year, \$7.7 million for the final quarter. Mr. van Schendel declined to make an estimate of how much the company will receive for 1970. A spokesman said, however, that the company was expected to receive an average of about \$20 million a year over the 15-year period.

Widepread Investments

The company had net profit of \$29.3 million in 1969, and paid a dividend of \$17 a share, compared with \$13 in 1968. Earlier this year, Union Minière officials indicated they anticipated that 1970 earnings would match last year's. Mr. van Schendel declined to comment on whether the earnings expectations are being fulfilled.

Following the appropriation of its Congo assets, Union Minière began investing widely in chemical, mining and industrial concerns. In its 1969 annual report, the company put a gross book value of \$70.4 million in its investment portfolio, an increase of more than \$20 million in 1969 alone.

Mr. van Schendel noted the payments from the Congolese government were being kept in a special reserve fund and that Union Minière could "mobilize" \$70 million in liquid funds if "interesting" mining ventures suddenly materialized.

Union Minière, which employs a Brussels staff of 700, also is active in data processing, nuclear research, engineering and in metallurgy.

Jetliner Project Put Off
For One Year in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Japan's first jet airliner project—called the YX—will be delayed for 12 months, the government said today.

Industry sources said the postponement appeared to be linked with uncertainty over negotiations between Nissan Aircraft Co. and some foreign manufacturers—such as Boeing and Fokker—on joint development of a new aircraft.

The Finance Ministry was said to have rejected the inclusion of development costs in the budget for the 1971 fiscal year.

Wall Street Asks: Can Crisis Happen Again?

Maybe, but Worst Appears Over,
Most of Industry's Leaders Say

By Terry Roberts

NEW YORK (NYT).—Wall Street, emerging from its darkest period since the depression, is bothered by a vital question: Has the financial crisis been permanently resolved or merely temporarily blunted?

The answer appears to be that the crisis could recur, but there are reasons to believe that it will not, partly because of forces at work elsewhere in the economy and partly because of some important decisions that have been forced on the securities industry.

Most of the industry's leaders believe the worst is over. After two years of virtually constant distress, the first genuine feelings of optimism are burgeoning in the brokerage community.

Back on Solid Footing

Last week, the last major house with financial troubles, F.I. duPont, Glenside, Pa., arranged an outside financing that seemed to put it back on solid footing. This marked the end of the decline in Wall Street's fortunes, according to most qualified observers.

During the two years prior to the duPont financing and the widespread relief it inspired, the industry was squeezed through a financial wringer whose intensity was perhaps unmatched in the business world, surviving even the distress of the 1930s in many respects. Here are some benchmarks:

● An estimated 16,500 workers in the New York Stock Exchange community lost their jobs and countless others are out of work in the nonexchange sectors of the industry.

● Seventy-three member firms of the NYSE which has the most rigid membership standards of any exchange—have disappeared in 1970 alone and more than 100 have some since 1969, either through merger, dissolution or outright liquidation.

● The number of member firms serving investors has fallen to 577, the fewest at any time since 1944, when there were 582.

● Hundreds of brokerage house offices across the country and in Europe have been shut or consolidated with other facilities.

● Unknown amounts of capital have fled the industry in search of greater safety and more certain returns. (Nobody seems to know the exact total, but some say it runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.)

● Congress has been forced to join with the industry to create the Securities Investor Protection Corp. to insure investors against losses in case of brokerage-house failures. (The bill was approved Monday and awaits President Nixon's signature.)

The distress in which Wall Street foundered in 1969 and 1970 had some of its roots in the tumultuous bull market that materialized in the late 1960s. The huge trading volume of

Even though selling securities is done largely via telephone, the offices of brokerage houses became plush salons with huge electronic ticker display boards and costly computerized quotation machines. It seemed that no effort was spared in the front office.

Conditions were different in the back office. For security reasons, the public rarely gets an insight into what goes on there and this is just as well, for a visitor to the operations area of most brokerage firms

Short-Term Credit Demand Weakening at Banks in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).

Demand for short-term business credit was notably weak in the latest two-week period, data published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed yesterday.

Commercial and industrial loans at major New York City banks fell in the week ended Wednesday, compared with a decline of \$2 million in the year-ago period.

Since midyear, these loans are down \$45 million, compared with a gain in the year-earlier period of \$424 million on an unadjusted basis of \$1.45 billion.

Outstanding commercial paper also dropped sharply, although much of this was accounted for by normal seasonal factors. Total paper fell \$1.47 billion in the week ended Dec. 16, with nonbank paper down \$1.23 billion and bank-related paper down \$244 million.

Stumping demand for funds has prompted some observers to predict still another cut in the minimum lending rates of banks.

While demand for funds continues to fall, the banks are gaining large amounts of lendable funds by selling certificates of deposit.

The New York banks increased such deposits by \$233 million during the week. This brought the total increase since June 24, when the limits on rates for 30 to 90 day certificates were suspended, to \$5.01 billion.

Savings deposits at the New York banks rose \$19 million in the week.

Previously the company said that because of "depressed market" prices, "it was undercollateralized and 'loose' waivers were obtained by Dec. 25" it would have to deposit additional collateral or make a partial prepayment to noteholders. LTV said its 6 1/4 percent notes are secured by securities owned in its various subsidiaries.

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CHECKS FIGURES—Junius W. Peake, partner at Shields & Co., at the brokerage's computer room.

try may not be physically ready for a sudden return of heavy volume, but that it certainly is mentally ready. "There's a new breed of operations guy in the Street," he says. "This is a valuable and needed commodity. It's what I see as the greatest protection—recognition of the problem."

Nothing Changed

Junius W. Peake, operations partner of Shields & Co., who is considered a leading operations man, is not quite as optimistic. "The same elements that made the problem have continued to exist," he says. "I just don't think anything has changed. Any time you increase your sales capacity, you should increase your operations capacity. The industry has not done that."

Mr. Kendall, Mr. Peake and other Wall Street leaders who have been asked their views seem unanimous in their belief that the industry has handled its volume increase of the last few months in good order.

The exchange reports that the level of falls at the end of November was slight—under \$1.1 billion. But everybody also knows that most of the past falls occurred in over-the-counter securities.

What happened on the Big Board, moreover, provides only a small indication of what occurred elsewhere in the securities markets. Experts say it is a valid generalization that turnover in the over-the-counter market tends to expand much more than on the senior exchange in periods of optimism.

That Wall Street was unprepared to handle the upsurge is obvious. Virtually every major house that failed or that was forced into an emergency merger is a house that ran into severe operational troubles. In contrast, those that weathered the storm in good condition generally were those with efficient back offices.

Salvaging troubled houses through mergers and outside financing really did not do anything about the problems underlying the symptoms. And the main reason the operational crisis has abated is that volume simply slowed because of the decline in stock prices.

Problem Just Abated

It all had to do with the state of the economy. The Nixon administration's embargo on a policy of disinflation, followed by a decline in corporate earnings and in the securities markets. Trading volume fell sharply. The back-office problem just went away, because the factors that caused it had abated.

Can those factors reappear? And, if they do, will Wall Street be better able to cope with them?

"No broker really understood how could oversell and really hurt his profits," says Leon T. Kendall, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. "But now they know."

It is his view that the industry

Rate Action On Big Board Seen Delayed

NYSE Said to Seek
A Higher Surcharge

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).

The New York Stock Exchange is expected to defer action on a permanent new commission-rate structure for securities transactions until next June, according to Wall Street sources.

The decision to delay implementation of new permanent rates was made, the sources said, because it appeared unlikely that a new structure could be agreed upon immediately and because of the difficulties involved in programming new rates into brokerage-house computers.

Earlier, the Securities & Exchange Commission had set a deadline of next June 30 for the Big Board to develop a new rate structure based on the dollar value involved in transactions. Meanwhile, the exchange was supposed to come up with interim proposals.

Have Interim Surcharge

Since last April 2, the exchange's members have been operating with an interim surcharge on top of the old rate structure, pending the development of a new structure. The surcharge amounts to \$15, or 50 percent of the old rate, whichever is less.

In granting the industry's request to implement the surcharge last April, the SEC specified that it should be only an interim measure that ultimately would be replaced by a new permanent structure.

It was understood that the stock exchange has asked the SEC for permission to alter the \$15 charge to gain an additional revenue increase immediately, because of delays in working out a new permanent structure.

SEC Yet to Act

The SEC has not yet acted upon this request. A Big Board spokesman declined to comment yesterday on reports that the \$15 surcharge might be raised to as much as \$40 on certain transactions. The SEC presumably could make a counterproposal to the exchange.

Work on the new rate structure has been delayed because of other, more pressing problems at the exchange, including efforts to arrange financing or mergers for some troubled member firms.

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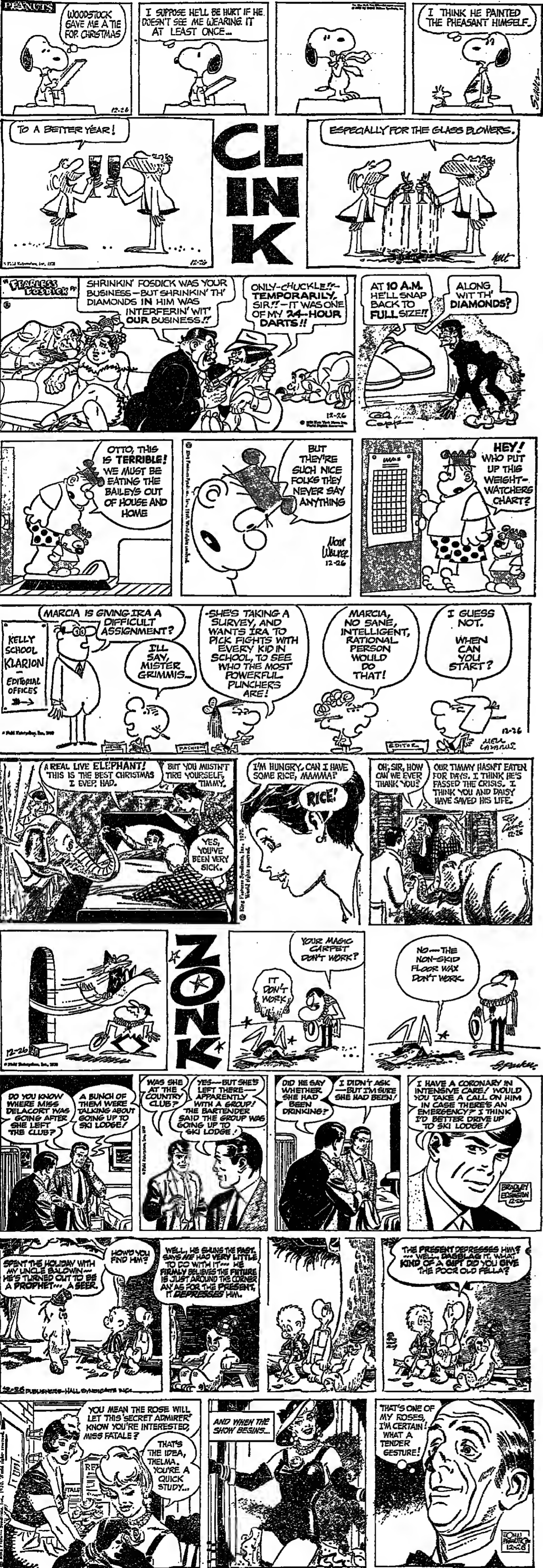
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"If ya wanna know the truth, even if ya haven't been a good boy, Santa brings you lotsa toys!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Word puzzle section with four jumbles: HACTY, SYNO, RUCEDD, and FLUBEM. Below the jumbles are the words: HACTY (HATCH), SYNO (SYNO), RUCEDD (RUCEDD), and FLUBEM (FLUBEM).

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAGIC THICK ANYHOW PLEDGE
Answers: How Santa arrived—in the "NICK" of TIME

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DRESS CIRCLE—By Thomas Sheehan

A crossword puzzle grid with 15 across and 15 down clues. The clues are listed on the left and right sides of the grid.

Answers to the crossword puzzle clues. The answers are listed in two columns, corresponding to the clues on the left and right sides of the grid.

BOOKS

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS
Edited by R. C. Latham and W. Matthews. University of California Press. Vol. I: 1660, 348 pp.; Vol. II: 266 pp.; Vol. III: 1662, 328 pp. \$27 for the three vols.
Reviewed by Christopher Hibbert

At the beginning of January 1660, Samuel Pepys, then 26 years old and living in Axe Yard, Westminster, began to keep a diary. Eight-and-a-half years later, fearing that he was going blind, he felt compelled to abandon it. As he penned the last entry in his scrupulous neat shorthand it was as though he were sealing himself fall "into the grave." For Pepys, like that other devoted diarist James Boswell, could never feel that the experience of any day of his life were really complete until they had been recorded: the very process of setting them down on paper had the effect of deepening and extending his enjoyment of them.

It is an enjoyment that we cannot fail to share. From the very first page when the young man introduces himself to us as he gets out of bed and puts on his suit with its full and fashionable skirts, and sits down to his Sunday dinner of turkey with his wife—who has turned her hand in the cooking of it—we are immediately and intimately involved in his eager pursuit of pleasure. We follow him with delight into taverns and playhouses, through crowded courts and streets to Exeter Court, Whitehall Palace, downriver to Greenwich, by horse to Hatfield and into the bedchambers of pretty servants. There is no better guide to Restoration London, or to the lives of the people who inhabit it.

"I sat up till the bell-man came by with his bell, just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, 'Cold one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning.' I then went to bed and left my wife and the maid a-washing still."

Pepys is a vain and rather selfish man, we discover, bourgeois, materialist, somewhat snobbish, extremely industrious and almost obsessively methodical—sometimes, indeed, as Robert Latham suggests in his excellent introduction, the diary itself seems part and parcel of life to be a by-product of efficiency out of chaos, a carefully summarized catalogue of events which reduces the inevitable disorder of daily life into some sort of tidy shape. Pepys is also highly ambitious, and it is the gradual fulfilment of this ambition that gives the diary an exceptional, peculiar interest.

At the outset he is a mere clerk in the Exchequer, uncertain of even that appointment, and "very poor"; slowly he rises to become a distinguished, almost indispensable civil servant, a friend of the king, secretary of the Admiralty, a rich and knowledgeable bibliophile. And never in any stage of his career does he lose that love of society, that intense, consuming curiosity which makes him, as he says, "with child to see any strange thing," and fills his

diary with such manifold lights. Nor is it only the st that appeals to him; he is interested in everything; he even the most common everyday things were so full "At night," he re "writing in my study, a I ran over my table, which I up fast under my shelves my table till tomorrow."

Although Pepys had no to see his diary printed in lifetime, he did apparently that future generations come to read it. Cer—and characteristically took pains to preserve it in order and to catalogue it: library that bequeathed Magdalen College, Cambr specifically "for the bene posterity." Owing to the dities of deciphering the u tified shorthand, however, Memoirs of Samuel Pepys were not published until ti ginning of the 19th ce and then they appeared highly unsatisfactory an complete edition. The tran tion had been entrusted poor Cambridge undergrad who had carefully copie the entire diary for a pal of £200—Sir Walter Scot to get £100 for reviewing but the editor, the elder b of the master of Magdalen lege, printed only inacc and bawdier selections it. A subsequent text, pub in eight volumes between 1896, although up till the standard edition, w improved, "few of its are totally free of error," ert Latham comments: "are marred by a great n some minor in significant others affecting the styl the very meaning of the c Out of a sense of decorum passages were deleted gether, rendering Pepys' tions on some occasions plained. Why, for instar, Pepys walk out of Westm Abbey during the most d moments of the coronat Charles II? It now appa he was obliged to do so b he had "so great a list to"

It would be impossi praise this new edition, perb example of Anglo- ican scholarship, too hight is evident from these fir volumes—eight more a come, including a "Compa and an index—that no edition will ever be nece Replete with admirable clear maps, relevant pl and helpful glossaries, P diary at last appears co before the public, dress handsomely as its fast author could ever have to see it.

"The Dragon Wakes: and The West, 1793-191. Christopher Hibbert u published in January. H this review for Book Literary supplement of Washington Post.

